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BRITISH ACCEPT AMERICAN VIEW ON SHIPS' SIZE

Delegates Recognize That Revising Naval Treaty Is Impossible at Present

GATHERING KNOWN AS COOLIDGE CONFERENCE

Japanese Delegates Challenge American and British to Meet on Athletic Field

GENEVA, Swit., June 29 (AP)—Great Britain, according to information in authoritative circles, has tacitly recognized the impossibility of revising the Washington naval treaty at the present tripartite conference here without the consent of the United States and one of the Washington signatories.

This reported British acceptance of the American viewpoint does not mean that the question of the size of battleships will not be discussed here, as the British delegation seems keenly desirous of an opportunity to present its views before a plenary session of the conference.

The problem of fixing a maximum tonnage for cruisers and the method of limitation looms as a delicate question, since the British wish to talk in terms of numbers of cruisers rather than in total tonnage and presumably desire a larger number than they now possess.

The Japanese today admitted the receipt of instructions from Tokyo, but declined to say whether these instructions committed them to actual reopening of the question of capital ships.

The British Dominion delegation has been strengthened by the arrival of Kevin O'Higgins, Foreign Minister and Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet of the Irish Free State; and John Costello, Attorney-General of the Free State, and Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Justice. Mr. O'Higgins has the distinction of being the only Foreign Minister attending the present conference or now in Geneva in any capacity.

A new danger is seen by close observers of the "Coolidge Conference," as the tripartite naval limitation parley has become known colloquially, in the fact that political animosities may be engendered by Japan's support of the British demand for re-examining the Washington naval accord.

Peace on the Pacific

The Americans are adamant in their decision not to resurrect decisions reached at Washington at the 1922 conference as regards capital ships, for they look upon the Washington treaty as not merely an arrangement to limit capital warships, but as an instrument whereby a new era of peace on the Pacific Ocean was inaugurated. In America circles it is recalled that at that conference the United States consented to the maintenance of the status quo of American possessions at Guam and in the Philippines, while Japan agreed to a ratio in battleships considerably below that of the United States.

Rediscussing what was settled at Washington might arouse a new and undesirable examination of the political situation it is feared. The question might be raised about the wisdom of increasing the strength of the American fleet at Guam and in the Philippines.

From the British delegation came indications that W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, has no idea of permitting the conference to collapse. He feels that he must return to London not only with a treaty limiting cruisers, destroyers and submarines, but also with the record of an attempt, determinedly made, even though fruitless, to cut down the size of battleships and cruisers. This desire, undoubtedly shared by all the delegates, to avoid the collapse of the conference, has again brought forward the question.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Many Pupils Eager for School After Single Day of Vacation

Boston Summer Schools Will Open Tomorrow With Leisurely Review Courses and Interesting Handicraft Work for Recreation

One day of vacation and then school opens again—for Boston Summer School pupils. Summer review schools and summer vacation schools will open tomorrow and continue through Aug. 16, in several more days a week, under the direction of Joseph P. Gould. Recreational handicraft classes will open next Tuesday and continue every school day for six weeks.

The Public School Department of Boston also provides playgrounds for the children open all day with supervisors to lead and direct, and school gardens where the children work under direction raising vegetables and flowers.

Hundreds of other boys and girls are engaged in work in shops, stores and offices during the summer as a part of their vocational courses in high school. In fact, the Boston schools are functioning during the entire 12 months of the year. The type of its instruction is not vacation but training the children of the city to be good citizens now, to make the most of themselves and to take advantage of all opportunities.

School, Yet Different

Although they bear the name of school, the summer review and summer vacation schools are quite different organizations from the school that has been in session from last September through yesterday. The summer review schools are strictly academic but quite different from the regular school. The children usually like to attend them for they are more or less leisurely, the review time to be used to elucidate knotty problems and the pupil is not pressed with many lessons on many subjects. He has but one or two subjects, and is allowed to go pretty much at his own pace.

Summer review schools are established especially for those pupils who for some reason are behind their grade in one or two major subjects, so that they can make up their work and go on with their classes. The schools are open also to pupils who wish to anticipate their work. If they make enough points they can advance a grade. The chief value to the student, however, is to give him a start on a difficult subject, or to review a subject or two, or to the regular course.

A departure this year is the establishment of two summer review intermediate schools, one in the Lewis district, Roxbury, and the other in the Oliver Wendell Holmes district, Dorchester. These will care for the seventh, eighth and ninth-grade children in those districts.

All other ninth grade (first year high school) children, will go to the Oliver Wendell Holmes High School as usual. With the making over of grammar schools of the city into intermediate schools, it will be necessary to make over summer review schools in the same way and these two are the beginning of the new system.

Serve More Than 1000

Last year 1043 children attended the Summer Review High School and 6983 the Summer Review elementary schools. It is expected that approximately the same number will enroll this year. The schools are located in different parts of the city so as to accommodate the children. Classrooms have been carefully selected to get the coolest breezes and the pleasantest view on warm summer days.

The children do all their school work at the school, which is in session only during the morning leaving the afternoon free for whatever they like. Classes are small and instruction is individual, and seems possible during the summer school year. The work, therefore, seems simpler to the pupil, and often one who has been troubled over his work speeds ahead in a way that surprises both his teachers and himself.

Summer Vacation Schools are recreational. They are held usually in the foreign districts where the children are accustomed to play in the streets. They are intended to keep the children out of the way of traffic, and to direct the activities away from possible mischievousness into worthwhile channels that are both enjoyable and instructive.

Have Variety of Activities

All boys and girls over four years of age may attend these schools. Attendance is not compulsory but usually the children prefer to come to school. Classes are conducted in radio, basketball, woodworking, printing, cane-sewing, toy making, clay modeling, rug weaving, belt weaving, kite making, dress making, sheet metal work, knitting, crocheting, painting, drawing, doll making, paper flower making, painting and drawing, enameling, lamp shade making, dancing and dramatics, and orchestra playing. There are also games, folk dancing and story telling.

Not all of these subjects are taken up in each school but many of them are as the facilities and interests of the children direct. The children learn to make things that are beautiful and useful, they learn to like books, but not a textbook is to be found in any of these vacation schools.

Thus occupied during the morning the children are able to entertain themselves satisfactorily during the afternoon and evening. Testimonies of neighborhoods and police show that the summer vacation school is an asset to children and communities. Last year 6983 children were enrolled in them, and it is expected that about the same number will be cared for this year. They will be located at the Dearborn School, Roxbury; Eliot School, North End; Frothingham School, Charlestown; Rice School, Dartmouth and Apple-

(on Streets; Theodore Lyman School, East Boston.)

Recreational handicraft classes are to be open three hours in the morning and three in the afternoon at the Elihu Greenwood School, Hyde Park; Bigelow, South Boston; Dorchester Avenue School, Mary Hemenway District, Dorchester; Grant School, Wendell Phillips District, West End; Prescott School, Charlestown; and the Shurtleff School, South Boston. The Bigelow School is for boys, the Shurtleff for girls, and the rest are for boys and girls. At these schools the children may come and go as they please, and may take up what they please in the way of handicraft, but when they begin a thing they must finish it.

END OF ARMY'S PHILIPPINE RULE BELIEVED NEAR

President Reported to Favor Placing Islands Under Interior Department

By a Staff Correspondent

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 29—President Coolidge's reported conviction that the separation of American insular possessions from the jurisdiction of the army and navy is inevitable, coupled with the information that he favors placing them under the Department of the Interior, may indicate that he is moving toward the elimination of a major source of friction in the Philippines.

The military atmosphere of the present administration of the islands has been unfortunate in its reactions upon Filipino leaders, according to the extensive survey which Carmel I. Thompson recently made for the President.

The Governor General's American advisors, Colonel Thompson reported, are necessarily army officers who "evidently lack training and experience in the duties of civil government and in dealing with legislative bodies and civilian officials." He added that they had been a factor making co-operation difficult between the Governor-General and Philippine heads of the executive, legislative and judicial departments, and recommended the discontinuance of the military regime.

Discussed It With General Wood

The statement of the President's views came on the heels of the visit here of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, who he discussed briefly with him the establishment of some central bureau to have charge of all the insular possessions. The President's position, as learned at the executive office, is that since the Philippines came to the United States as the result of military action, it was but natural that a military administration should take hold there and continue. The administration is admitted to have been remarkably successful and the President has no criticism of it.

The fact remains, however, as he sees it, that the army and navy are established for national defense and not to administer insular possessions, and that eventually the present policy will be changed, and their administration will be put under civil control.

The Department of the Interior has appealed to the President as the logical department to have jurisdiction over overseas possessions, it is said, because it has had charge of territories, of course in a more limited way, since these territories, with

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

TEXTILE UNIONS COMMEND HELP OF CIVIC GROUPS

American Federation of Operatives Opens Convention in Boston

Assembled for the discussion of past business and for the formulation of new policy, the American Federation of Textile Operatives today opened its twelfth annual four-day convention at the Hotel Arlington.

James Tansey, president of the A. F. T. O., and also president of the Fall River Textile Council, took the chair at the start of the meeting. After appointing a committee on credentials he addressed the members of the federation, speaking at first briefly of the standing of the national organization and of the changes in the numerical strength of the federation during the past year.

"While we have been successful in adding new unions to our roster," Mr. Tansey continued, "there has been no active official organizing field work done, due to the depressed conditions in our industry. This matter has been considered, however, by the emergency committee and executive council, with the final conclusion being that an intensive organizing campaign be started as soon as possible."

Bettering Trade Conditions

"Referring again to trade conditions in the textile industry, which while being somewhat improved in some of its branches, is not as satisfactory as it should be, we would wish to see it, we find that an earnest effort is being made by various service organizations, large dry goods houses, mayors and other city officials, particularly in textile communities, to help restore the cotton industry to its former high standing. This is commendable work and meets with the approval of this organization."

"Any effort along this line having for its purpose the bettering of conditions in the trade which will again start our idle spindles in motion and give employment to the great number of textile operatives still unemployed is entirely in accordance with the sentiment of the operatives on this subject and is worthy of our co-operation."

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means for the speedy resumption of our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own goods.'"

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

SACCO AND VANZETTI RECEIVE 30-DAY STAY AS REVIEW GOES ON

Governor Fuller, with the approval of the Executive Council, today granted a respite of 30 days to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, whose sentences were due to be put into effect the week of July 10.

The Governor said that the respite was provided to allow ample time for the reviewing of the evidence and records of approximately 7000 pages, and for interviewing the nearly 200 witnesses concerned in the case.

A further respite until Aug. 10 also was extended to Celestino Masdello, who has claimed responsibility for the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted, in order that he might be available in the study of the case.

Judge Robert Grant, a member of Governor Fuller's Advisory Committee investigating the case, called at the chief executive's office today for a short time. Judge Grant told newspapermen that the members of the committee are reading the volumes of testimony turned over to them by the Governor's office.

More Graduate School Work in Engineering Is Advocated

Prof. Dugald C. Jackson Says Few of 164 Institutions Are Equipped for This

ORONO, Me., June 29 (Special)—Few engineering schools are properly equipped for graduate study, a demand for which is steadily increasing, according to Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, head of the department of electrical engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today, in an address before the division of deans and administrative officers of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, which is holding its thirty-fifth annual meeting at the University of Maine.

After pointing out the part that engineers are playing in the activities of the world, Professor Jackson said: "The total number registered as pursuing graduate work is not notable in comparison with the number registered as seniors, but it is large enough to merit attention, and it is growing. Graduate study in the engineering schools perhaps never should command a clientele larger than from 15 to 25 per cent as numerous as the seniors. It should, however, be provided for fittingly."

Few Well Equipped

"Of all the 164 engineering schools which grant degrees in the United States and Canada but few have the combination of library, laboratory facilities and distinguished staff which enables them to carry on effectively in graduate work. In this exigency a definite policy, embarked upon by the engineering schools whose resources

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

Complete California-to-Honolulu Flight



Lieut. Albert Hegenberger (Left) and Lieut. Lester Maitland, of the American Army Air Corps, Who Succeeded in Their Attempt to Make the Longest Over-Water Flight—Flying From Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu, T. H.

AIRPLANE FLEET FACES DELAY IN BOSTON ARRIVAL

Reliability Tour Ships Late in Hopping Off at Schenectady

Fourteen aircraft of various types with a personnel of about 60 persons making a reliability tour of the United States as evidence of the value and safety of commercial aviation, are expected to reach the Boston airport late this afternoon from Schenectady, N. Y., having been delayed in leaving there because of adverse weather conditions. They are en route in the National Air Tour which started at Detroit last Monday.

Types of machines never before seen in Boston are in the group that will be on exhibition at the airport until 10 a. m. tomorrow when they are due to hop off for New York. Ray Collins, referee of the national air tour, in an army ship proceeds ahead of the regular group by a margin of two hours and is expected to arrive at the airport in time to complete arrangements for recording the exact time of arrival of each airplane for the official records.

Compete for Trophies

The aviators are competing for the Eidel B. Ford Reliability Trophy and prizes. Receptions and welcomes have been arranged by various organizations for the flyers, including the Credit Men's Association, of which Fred P. Kinney is president, and the Boston Kiwanis Club. The latter organization is interested particularly in two machines making the tour, one of which is sponsored by the Detroit Central Kiwanis Club and the other one, carrying its owner, Edward Schlee, who is a member of the board of directors of the Detroit Kiwanis Club.

The headquarters of the flyers while they are in Boston will be the Hotel Lenox, where a dinner is to be tendered them at 7:30 p. m. by Mayor Nichols and the municipal air board. Maj. Arthur L. Richmond, chairman of the committee on arrangements, made plans to carry out as far as possible his original program at a later hour because of the delay in starting from Schenectady.

The arrival of the flyers will be the feature of the observance of Air Mail Week and it is expected to be one of the most important and significant events ever held at the local airport in regard to commercial aviation. A large number of interested persons are expected to visit the airport and inspect the machines prior to their departure tomorrow.

Interest Shown in Arrival

Bernard Wiseman, secretary of the local air tour committee, and also of the Chamber of Commerce aviation committee, was at the Airport throughout the afternoon attending to details of the reception for the aviators.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Byrd Nearing Newfoundland on New Transatlantic Jump

Radio Messages Off Halifax, N. S., Indicate Good Progress—Weather Reported Clearing Along Course to Paris—Made Early Hop-Off From New York

HALIFAX, N. S., June 29 (AP)—The America passed over Martin's River, 40 miles west of Halifax, at 11:10, eastern daylight time, this morning. Commander Byrd was flying very high. Thick fog was reported off the coast with little or no wind.

By the Associated Press

Through screening fogs and showers, the giant monoplane America roared its way today along the Nova Scotia shore headed away for Paris after a hop-off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, at 5:24 o'clock this morning (eastern daylight time). Commander Byrd, flying with three companions in his three-motored Fokker, had compass trouble over the sea midway from Cape Cod to Nova Scotia due to the extra "gas" tanks. The trouble was adjusted and the America shortly after 10 o'clock was reported over Meteghan, N. S. It was at Meteghan that Lindbergh hit Nova Scotia "on the nose" on his flight to Paris.

The Byrd monoplane reeled off the 400 miles from Roosevelt Field in four hours and 34 minutes, taking just one minute longer time for the distance than Lindbergh.

The America had indifferent weather for the flight and continually bucked into showers and fogs along the first leg of the great circle. Stormy weather was reported off the Irish coast today but Paris said conditions in France were improving. James H. Scarr, New York forecaster, said conditions generally were favorable.

"Generally speaking, Mr. Scarr said, 'the conditions for the flight will not be much better than much rain. It is cloudy over Newfoundland, quite generally, but at Sydney, Cape Breton, it is clear. They will be able to get their last bearings while passing over Newfoundland or Cape Breton. At Cape Race it is cloudy, but if they fly a little north of St. Johns, Newfoundland, they will find a clear space to get their last bearings.'"

"Over most of the Atlantic, conditions are quite favorable. They may find clouds near Ireland, and broken clouds pretty much all the way, but conditions are pretty fair. The wind will not be much help to them, but they will not find much head wind."

Byrd Commands Helpers

Commander Byrd issued a statement just before taking off for France which read in part as follows: "Whereas I am attempting this flight for many reasons, I hope our countrymen will appreciate the fact that shipmates Noville, Acosta and Balchen are flying over the top today totally for the progress of aviation to which they are devoting their lives—there is, they realize little glory in the undertaking. There are no prizes awaiting them. "Don't let us forget at this time Floyd Bennett to whom we owe much for our preparation. We keenly regret that we cannot take him along.

There is Kinkade who worked on the plane engines of Lindbergh and

ARMY AVIATORS REACH HAWAII IN 24-HOUR HOP

Lieuts. Maitland and Hegenberger Finish Longest Over-Water Flight

HONOLULU SCANS SKY IN ALL-NIGHT WAIT

Exploit Puts Islands Within One Day of Mainland—One Ship Sighted Airplane

WHEELER FIELD, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, June 29 (AP)—First to make the 2400-mile flight between San Francisco and Honolulu, the American army fliers, Lieuts. Lester J. Maitland and Albert B. Hegenberger arrived here at 5:22 a. m. today. The army fliers who left Oakland, Calif., at 7:09 a. m. yesterday, finished their trans-Pacific flight in 25 hours and 43 minutes.

Throughout their long flight they had been reported seen only once by the steamer Sohoma, when 750 miles from the California coast. The army fliers came in through bright sunshine that had cleared away the rain and gloom of the night that shrouded their landing place.

Thousands who had waited through the long night had begun to disperse when Maitland and Hegenberger came through the haze to a triumphant landing.

Within Day of Mainland

It fell to the lot of the army to bring the Hawaiian Islands, outpost of America's defenses, within one day of the country's mainland.

The fastest steamer traverses the broad waters of the Pacific in which no land intervenes in from 5 1/2 to 6 days.

Maitland and Hegenberger by their successful flight supplemented the pioneer work begun Aug. 31, 1925, by their brothers of the navy. On that date three giant planes of the navy made the first attempt to cross the Pacific from San Francisco Bay to Hawaii. One airplane failed to rise, another fell into the sea 300 miles offshore, and the third, containing the heroic Lieutenant John Rodgers and three other men, came down 300 miles short of their destination. For nine days they drifted with their seaplane and were picked up when hope had been almost abandoned.

The flight ended today exemplified the advance which aviation has taken. Whereas, the navy had found it essential to place a line of warships reaching from California's shore to the Hawaiian Islands, at 200-mile intervals, the army fliers flew without such support, and in a landing plane that would have floated only two or three hours. They had a pneumatic life raft.

Honolulu Watches Sky

Watching for the new air conquerors to come out of the dawn, Honolulu and the army barracks 25 miles distant remained ablaze with light and alert with anticipation early today, awaiting the approach of the first airplane from another land. While hundreds of automobiles maneuvered into parking places around the field where Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger were expected to land, field officers flooded the huge floodlights illuminating the ground sufficiently for a safe landing.

Heavy showers drove the spectators into hangars before midnight. As the rain continued, pools of water began to form on the field but army officers declared the drenching would not affect the condition of the landing space.

Searchlights visible for 20 miles or more swept the sky continuously for traces of the approaching airplane.

Log of Pacific Flight

By the Associated Press

June 28, 7:09 a. m.—Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger start from Oakland municipal airport for Honolulu in army Fokker monoplane.

9:30 a. m.—Ernest L. Smith, civilian pilot, and Charles Carter, navigator, start for Honolulu in monoplane "The City of Oakland."

9:45 a. m.—Smith and Carter return with damaged air deflector. Attempt to fit new deflector loaned by army.

10:25 a. m.—Army plane sighted 300 miles off California coast by unidentified ship.

12:05 p. m.—Smith's backers postpone flight indefinitely when Navigator Carter declines to start so late in day and after army plane has imposed land.

7:35 p. m.—Steamer President Pierce, 600 miles off shore, hears army plane radio request for bearings from steamer President Cleveland, approximately 1150 miles from California coast.

8:12 a. m.—(Pacific time)—Army plane lands at Wheeler field, Island Oahu, Hawaii, with Lieutenants Maitland, pilot, and Hegenberger, navigator.

DETROIT FAVORS SPAN TO WINDSOR, ONTARIO

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—Detroit voters at a special election have gone on record as overwhelmingly in favor of construction of an international bridge between Detroit and Windsor, Ont., by private interests.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1927

Local

Madame Wu Entertained..... 4B
Sunshine at City Hall..... 4B
Telephone Sum Reached \$15,809,832..... 4B
More Dorchester Houses to Make Way for New Town..... 4B
Fresh Air Farm Opens Large Camp..... 4B
Bus Restriction Challenged..... 4B
Children Made Nature Study Trip..... 4B

General

Army's Philippine Rule Approaches End..... 4B
British Accept American Viewpoint..... 4B
Army Aviators Land in Hawaii..... 4B
Airplane Fleet Late in America..... 4B
British Empire Unity Described..... 4B
Salient Facts of Byrd Flight..... 4B
Gibson Represents Adjustment Idea..... 4B
New Democracy Urged on World..... 4B
Packing Center Found Shifting..... 4B
Conservation Stressed Before Ad Men..... 4B
New York Plans Opera Comique..... 4B
New York Greets Texan Tourists..... 4B
Manitoba Progressives Are Upheld..... 4B
Smoke Problem Discussed..... 4B
Waste Decried in Milk Trade..... 4B
Communists Turned No Help to Labor Group..... 4B
World's News Page..... 4B
Private Utility Central Favored..... 4B
Teachers Activities Broadened..... 4B
Soviet Decree Makes Chances in Trade Policy..... 4B
College Men Turned Down..... 4B

Financial

Stock Market Price Trend Down..... 12
New York and Boston Stocks..... 12
Boston Stock Market..... 12
Wool Prices Show Steady Advance..... 12
New York Bond Market..... 12

Sports

Wimbledon Lawn Tennis..... 8
Intercollegiate Tennis Tourney..... 8
Major League Baseball..... 8
N. Y. C. Race..... 8

Features

With the Libraries..... 6
The Sundial..... 6
Burnt Stories..... 6
Radio Reviews and Literary News..... 14
The Home Forum..... 11
Confidence Toward God..... 15
What They Say..... 15
In Lighter Vein..... 15
World's Press..... 15
Editorials..... 15
Writing in Rome..... 15
The Week in Paris..... 15
Letters to the Monitor..... 15

Ocean Air Liners Must Provide Comforts, Says Commander Byrd

Seadromes and International Weather Service Must Precede Regular Flights, He Declares—Looks for Giant Airplanes With Roomy Cabins in Wings

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd sees the transoceanic airplanes of the future as great multimotored ships—possibly with as many as 10 engines—so large that there may be two tiers of cabins in the wings.

The day that will see such airplanes, or any others, in regular service across the Atlantic, however, he writes in an article to be published in Popular Science Monthly on July 2, is not any near tomorrow, but will probably be years hence.

"It will be some 20 years, in my opinion," the article reads, "before regular commercial transatlantic air service is established."

No average passenger, he says, desires to undergo the discomfort of more than 30 hours aloft in present-day airplanes. As with steamers, the remedy for this condition will lie in larger and larger planes.

Stresses Need of Comfort

"Much will have to be done in the way of personal service," he declares. "Meals can be served and naps taken, but in the day and a half crossing, the passenger must have to be warmed and fed and entertained if his patronage is to be kept."

"The Germans, in particular, have gone well ahead with the design of passenger planes. They are building a machine that utilizes the wing space for passenger cabins. This means a wing 6 to 10 feet thick. At first thought such a condition would seem detrimental because of wing resistance."

"But it is the vacuum above a wing rather than the push of air under it that stands for lifting power. Therefore a deep wing front is really beneficial. The transatlantic plane of 1950 may have wings thick enough for two tiers of cabin and stowage spaces."

Before regular ocean air lines can become an actuality, Commander Byrd writes, an international weather forecasting service covering

flying altitude conditions over the Atlantic as thoroughly as land conditions are now covered must be established; floating landing fields must be built at intervals across the ocean, and giant airplanes must be developed which will be seaworthy if forced down, and at the same time, commodious and comfortable enough to attract patronage.

Know Little of Ocean Weather

"Our governmental weather bureau has made a science out of weather prediction for this country," he continues. "But we know relatively little about weather conditions over the ocean."

"Vessels in passage regularly submit their meteorological data to our navy hydrographic office, but this is far from enough on which to base commercial flying. Such reports are based only on spasmodic observations taken at sea level. Depth of fog, height of wind disturbances, thickness of cloud formations and the like have never been gathered."

"If ocean flying is to be practicable, a continuing weather service must be established, with large central receiving stations at New York, London and Paris."

Landing Stations on Sea

"There will have to be landing stations along the way. Lindbergh has expressed his favor of great floating hangars anchored in the ocean that would, in effect, be man-made islands provided with food supplies, sleeping quarters and wireless station."

"The idea is sound. As soon as the proper engineering skill gets behind the move and funds are provided, they can be built. There also will have to be fast patrol craft to act as lightships and rescue units."

Of the two previous transatlantic flights this year Commander Byrd says that "all of us who look forward to ocean flying in the future" have examined every detail of the weather records Lindbergh and Chamberlin brought down with them, "for theirs is the first complete first-hand list of conditions obtained over the Paris-New York route within a limited period of time."

Tonight at the Pops

REQUEST PROGRAM

"Pomp and Circumstance"....Elgar
Largo....Handel
"Italia"....Rhapsody....Casella
"Tristan and Isolde"....Prelude and Love-Death....Wagner
"Peer Gynt"....Suite....Grieg
Second Hungarian Rhapsody....Liszt
"On the Beautiful Blue Danube"....Waltz....Strauss
Ave Maria....Schubert
Overture to "The Barber of Seville"....Rossini
ENCORES
"Liebestraum"....Liszt
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni
Minuet....Boltoni

EVENTS TONIGHT

"Art in Industry" meeting, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, University Club, dinner, 8:30.
Woburn High School Commencement exercises, Lyceum Hall, 8:30.
Reunion of Wheelock School, class of 1917, Copley Place, dinner, 7.

Theater
B. F. Keith's—Yvonne, 2:30.
Colonial—"Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.
Fenway—"Chang" (film).
Tremont—"King of Kings" (film), 2:10, 8:10.

Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. admission free.
Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans.
British and American etchings.
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 6, and Sundays from 12 to 5. Important loan collections, medieval manuscripts and bindings from the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, Chinese ceramics and bronzes, examples of Maya sculptures, rare tapestries from private collections.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Annual graduation exercises, Burdett College, Symphony Hall, 3.
Dog show, Houghton & Dutton Company store, assembly hall, 12 to 4, continues through Friday.

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North Attleboro, Mass.

SALIENT FACTS OF BYRD FLIGHT

Purpose Is to Study Winds—Data Given on Fliers, Craft, and Route

By the Associated Press

Personnel: Lieutenant-Commander Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., who commanded the first airplane to fly over the North Pole, left from New York for present flight; Bert Acosta, flight pilot, holder with Clarence Chamberlin of the world record for endurance flying; George Noville, flight engineer, army war-time pilot and former head of the air mail; Bert Balchen, passenger and relief man, associated with Roald Amundsen in preparation for Norge flight over North Pole.

Route: Roosevelt Field up New England coast, across Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, then slightly south of great circle course across ocean to Ireland and thence to Paris. Distance roughly 3600 miles. Time about 40 hours.

Purpose: The study of winds at various altitudes in an effort to chart general rules which may aid future transatlantic fliers.

Airplane: The America is a three-

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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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124 Tremont Street, LI 6erty 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

Be Your Daintiest Self

Preserve your alluring daintiness with Putnam. A few drops used like bluing in the rinsing water keep colors clear and beautiful in silk underwear, hostery, etc.

Putnam No-Kolor Bleach—removes all color from all fabrics—enables re-dyeing or tinting any color desired.

Send 10 cents for Booklet, "100 Ways of Beautifying the Home and Wardrobe"—by dyeing, bleaching and re-dyeing. FREE sample package of dye included. Specify color desired.

Address Dept. U
Putnam Padlock Dye, Quincy, Ill.

PUTNAM
FADELESS
DYES
for Tinting or Dyeing

motored Pöcker monoplane similar to the Josephine Pöcker in which Commander Byrd flew over the North Pole, but has greater wing spread. Thirteen hundred gallons of gasoline are carried and 54 gallons of oil, the engines are air-cooled Wright Whirlwinds, the same as those used in the Ryan and Bellanca monoplanes that flew to Europe.

Instruments: All the instruments carried by the Ryan and Bellanca planes and more. Commander Byrd can take accurate reckonings, such as are used on ships, and carries three compasses. He has the magnetic compass and earth inductor compass such as the other airplanes had and is also equipped with a sun compass, a recent invention which he used on his polar flight.

Food: Two roast chickens, 10 cheese and 10 turkey sandwiches, also emergency ration of hard tack and pemmican to last 30 days in case of emergency.

Communication: Whereas the Ryan and Bellanca airplanes carried no radio set, the America has two. The large set is sending continuous "all's well" signals and, in case of a forced landing at sea, a small set in the tail may be used for distress calls.

Weather Predictions

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy with warmer tonight; fair and warm tomorrow; moderate southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Showers this afternoon, partly cloudy and showers and warmer in the interior tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperatures in the interior; fresh southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably occasional showers in the interior tonight; fresh south and southwest winds shifting to west on Thursday.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	62	Memphis	60
Atlanta	70	Montreal	52
Boston	57	Nantucket	58
Buffalo	66	New Orleans	68
Calgary	70	New York	68
Charleston	74	Philadelphia	68
Chicago	74	Pittsburgh	72
Denver	74	Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	74	Portland, Ore.	58
Detroit	62	San Francisco	60
Galveston	82	St. Louis	78
Hatfield	74	St. Paul	74
Helen	68	Seattle	74
Jacksonville	74	Tampa	78
Kansas City	76	Washington	70
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 12:20 p. m.
Thursday, 1 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:55 p. m.

SAN DIEGO MOVES TO PROTECT BUSINESS

SAN DIEGO (Special Correspondence)—Edward L. Greens, managing director of the National Better Business Bureau, recently visited San Diego to confer with local bureau directors with a view to establishing further co-operation between the two best in the nation-wide drive to make fraud unprofitable, whether in the promotion of blue sky financial offerings or in the misrepresentation of merchandise.

He is having an opportunity to do a greater variety of tasks than any other occupant of the plane. He will act as navigator when Byrd pilots the plane, can assist Noville, the flight engineer, in repairing any break and can "spoil" Acosta, the pilot. The addition of Balchen gave the America four pilots.

When the crew of the America gets to France three of its members will find clothing of their own waiting there for their use at receptions and in returning home by steamer, if they return that way.

But Balchen will have to get along as best he may in his flying clothes, garments bought abroad or a borrowed outfit. Decision to carry a fourth man was made so late that Balchen had no time to send over civilian togery.

At the time the clothing was sent

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SPRINGFIELD
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A comfortable "favorite" chair is the rightful prerogative of every man, but too often such a chair is a clumsy, ugly affair with nothing but comfort to commend it. This Danersk Quebec Chair combines the superlative in comfort with a pedigree of historic design that goes back to a rare old frame from the pioneer of Quebec of one hundred and fifty years ago.

Although made in the best traditions of construction and design, Danersk Furniture is moderately priced. This Quebec Chair including cost of applying any fabric selected is \$153. Come in and see our large collection for all rooms of the house.

DANERSK FURNITURE
ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION
383 Madison Avenue, New York City

BYRD NEARS NEWFOUNDLAND ON NEW TRANSATLANTIC HOP

(Continued from Page 1)

like what Lindbergh and Chamberlin had. We will have to take the winds as they come. We will have wind resistance and it will take us longer to get there."

There is one article aboard the America which it is hoped may never have to be displayed.

That is a great yellow banner stowed away in the tail which can be raised high in air on a kite as a distress signal if the plane should be forced down to the ocean's surface.

There is not much room to move about and no place to sleep in the America. The cockpit, occupied by Noville and Acosta, is only large enough for them to sit in their cane-bottomed, aluminum-backed seats; much like two persons in the front seats of a roadster. But there are windows that give them a sweeping view upward and laterally. They face the dashboard.

The radio cabin, directly behind the cockpit, is 5½ by 4½ feet; its height is from 5½ to 8½ feet. Lieutenants Noville and Balchen will take turns operating the radio.

The navigator's cabin in which Commander Byrd was making his observations, is 6 by 5½ feet, 8 feet 8 inches high. Here he has his charts and navigation instruments to be used in gathering scientific data and regulating the flight of the plane.

Beside the regular radio equipment on board, the America carries a smaller emergency set in the tail, as it is estimated that this part of the plane would be the last to submerge. For this set there is an aerial attached to a kite. It is planned that if misfortune should overtake the plane the kite will be put to double service, holding aloft the aerial to permit radio signaling for help and also waving the yellow banner in visual request for aid.

Bert Balchen, added starter in the crew of the America, is a jack of all trades who is certain to make himself very useful. Balchen, a former lieutenant in the navy of Norway, is at the same time pilot, navigator and mechanic; and, according to his associates, a star in each branch.

Paris Plans Reception for American Aviators

PARIS, June 29 (AP)—Commander Byrd and his transatlantic flying companions had scarcely hopped off from New York before the program for their reception here began to take shape.

President Doumergue hopes to receive these new transatlantic birdmen Friday afternoon at the time of his reception of the New York-Germany fliers, Clarence Chamberlin and Charles Levine.

It is planned that Commander Byrd will stay at the Continental Hotel with Herbert A. Gibbons, European representative of the Byrd flight, while Chamberlin and Levine will stop at the Ambassador Hotel.

The Aero Club of France hopes to receive Byrd, Chamberlin and Levine Friday, while Sheldon Whitehouse, American Chargé d'Affaires, plans a luncheon for them Saturday.

Commander Byrd's principal engagement, if he is successful, is a Fourth of July dinner at the American Club.

Berlin, June 29 (AP)—Germany's commercial aviation body, the Luft Hansa, has instructed the personnel of its airframes throughout the country to hold emergency airplanes in readiness to assist Commander Byrd's transatlantic airplane America in the event she heads toward Germany.

The company has also ordered its pilots flying over western European routes to endeavor to pick up radio bulletins from the America, and to relay them immediately to its Berlin headquarters.

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With the employment of the radio beacon it was not necessary to rely on either the earth inductor compass or the master compass, except to use the compass for maintaining a line flight and prevent unnecessary zig-zagging across the width of the "T" zone. The radio beacon follows

reaching the Berkshire Hills where fog and rain made flying impossible.

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Just a step from Arlington St. Subway
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Comfortable Shoes Made Stylish

Men, Women and Children
Combination lasts.
Heel to Ball Fittings, Scientifically Fitted by Specially Trained Experts
Comfort & Satisfaction Guaranteed

Restore your printed floor coverings with WaterSpar Varnish

At small cost you can make dull or shabby floor covering brilliant and new again, besides protecting it for the future. Don't wait until too late.

WaterSpar Varnish
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WaterSpar Varnish is not harmed by water. See the varnished wood panel submerged in the aquarium in your dealer's window. Comes clear and in colors for floors, wood and furniture.

WaterSpar Lacquer dries in no time—"goes further" than ordinary lacquer.

Sold by Quality Dealers; Used by Exact Painting

Let it bring New Summer Joys!

THE Super Elito not only brings you the splendid new sport of outboard motor boating—but it multiplies the pleasures of your favorite recreation. Do you tour—fish—swim—camp? An Elito puts fresh joy in every sport—instantly makes a fast, reliable launch out of any rowboat on any lake or stream.

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The Super Elito meets every need. Combines bountiful power, foaming speed, compact portability and light weight. Starts instantly on the quarter turn flip of the flywheel. Provides steering and motor control from any part of boat. Famous Propeller Pump. Send for the Elito Book, and name of a nearby dealer. Elito Outboard Motor Company, 615 Evinrude, President, Mass. Street, Dept. C, Milwaukee.

Super Elito

RADIO BEACON GUIDED AIRMEN ON PACIFIC HOP

Signal Corps Reveals How Course 15 Miles Wide Was Laid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Two powerful radio beacon stations, one at Crissey Field and one at Paia on the island of Maui in the center of the Hawaiian group, were erected expressly to assist in the airplane flights from San Francisco to Honolulu, the War Department announced.

These stations sent radio beacon signals during the course of the flight, those from the San Francisco station diverging until, in mid-Pacific they met the signals sent out of the Maui beacon so that the maximum width reached by the signals from the two stations was 15 miles at the meeting point. At this point the airplane picked up the signals from the Hawaiian station and followed them into its destination at Luke Field, Honolulu.

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Comfortable Shoes Made Stylish

Men, Women and Children
Combination lasts.
Heel to Ball Fittings, Scientifically Fitted by Specially Trained Experts
Comfort & Satisfaction Guaranteed

Restore your printed floor coverings with WaterSpar Varnish

At small cost you can make dull or shabby floor covering brilliant and new again, besides protecting it for the future. Don't wait until too late.

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Lacquer and Enamel

WaterSpar Varnish is not harmed by water. See the varnished wood panel submerged in the aquarium in your dealer's window. Comes clear and in colors for floors, wood and furniture.

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Super Elito

Courtesy

Whether you need a full tank of gasoline or just a little air, you are sure of the same careful, courteous attention at every Jenney Station. And Jenney Gasoline and Oil will carry you a long way for your money!

There's a Jenney Station just ahead. Keep going until you see this sign.

AIRPLANE FLEET DEFERS ARRIVAL

(Continued from Page 1)

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HUGH GIBSON REPUDIATES IDEA OF ADJOURNMENT

American Delegate Draws
Hope From Difficulties Ex-
perienced at Locarno

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

GENEVA, June 29.—Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation at the naval conference at a meeting with the press repudiated the idea of a possible adjournment, owing to the present dilemma, pointing out that at Locarno the situation first seemed equally perplexing, but with good will on all sides apparently insurmountable difficulties were finally overcome. What perhaps is not realized by the other powers is that the United States anticipates an immense expansion of its world trade, and its demand for naval parity with Great Britain naturally follows this conception of its industrial position.

Mr. Gibson was shown the statement of the London Times' Washington correspondent, who wrote to the effect that the United States would not accept anything short of parity with Great Britain in all classes of ships. His reply left no doubt this is the view of the United States Government, and the impression is that although the American delegations have come to Geneva to discuss the issue, there is little chance of their modifying their position.

BRITISH ACCEPT VIEWS OF AMERICA ON SHIPS' SIZE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of what compromise measure can be elaborated calculated to satisfy the proposition of the two theses concerning capital ships.

British Emphasize Economies
In a desire to give some satisfaction to the British, who continue to emphasize the great economies accruing from lessening the size of individual warships, it is considered possible that the Americans may not only consent to linking the present conference with the one in Washington in 1931, but might approve of the appointment of some committee which would concentrate its activities on preparing the agenda of the second Washington conference.

Some observers hold the opinion that the Japanese are flirting with both the British and American delegations. Others maintain that the Japanese really see in the British plan a means of curtailing expenses while still others contend that Japan, sincerely desirous of preventing a rupture of the negotiations, is trying to force a compromise between the divergent British and American viewpoints.

Destroyer Limitation

The conference began work today through its technical committee, on the question of destroyer limitation. The British proposal, offered to the committee that cruisers be divided into two classes, one of 10,000 tons with 8-inch guns, and the other of 7,500 tons, with 6-inch guns, finds the American representatives non-committal, which is interpreted as meaning they are unfavorably disposed toward it. The Japanese, though indicating they might be willing to reduce the number and size of cruisers.

ITALIAN AIR MINISTER PILOTS OWN MACHINE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

ROME, June 29.—The flying habit has penetrated the Fascist Cabinet and the Undersecretary for Aeronautics, Signor Italo Balbo, has set up a new record in the history of flying. He is the first minister to pilot his own machine to a foreign capital as leader of an official diplomatic mission.

Signor Balbo, who gained his pilot's certificate only last week, left Rome yesterday in a scouting biplane for London, where he will be the head of a mission of Italian air men visiting British air force institutions. He alights at Paris to make a courtesy call en route, but intends completing the homeward journey at one stretch.

When making
SANDWICHES
season the filling with a dash of
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

ROLLS-ROYCE
There has come to me for resale a 1922 chassis equipped with Fleetwood 4-p. sedan body, mileage 15,000. Price \$7500.

Also 1914 chassis equipped with Brewster enclosed drive; Innosette 7-p. body. Very excellent condition. Price \$2700.

C. M. BRADFORD
315 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn.

the British will put up a hard fight and expect Japanese support for their contentions. The plan would lead to drastic economies, avoid future controversy while placating Franco-Italian opinion.

Question of Cruisers

At the same time, The Christian Science Monitor does not gather that W. C. Bridgman, First Lord of the Admiralty, will make the acceptance of his proposal in this regard an unalterable condition for an agreement. Having decided that surface craft below 600 tons shall not be regarded as combatants or subject to limitation, the chief delegates and experts discussed the question of cruisers.

There is a frank exchange of views of the requirements of the three countries, in respect to the British placing their necessities above the five-five-three ratio, the Japanese also requiring a higher standard than that allowed them for capital ships, but an official communiqué shows that the Japanese, like the Americans, are doubtful whether they can accept the British proposal for dividing cruisers into two classes of 10,000 and 7,500 tons maximum.

Study Called For

There must, said Mr. Gibson, be a study of existing tonnage. How necessary this is may be gathered from the conflicting statements: the American and British experts have made about existing conditions, the British putting the American cruisers strength at 15 vessels and their own at 62, while Admiral Jago's statement to the press would seem to suggest that there is nothing like this disparity.

Inquiries have shown that the experts are not talking in the same terms of cruiser strength. The Americans' statement including many ships of older type, which the British have scrapped, and there can be no doubt that the British cruisers' strength is far superior to that of America, just as America is far ahead in destroyers of an up-to-date type.

At the same time Admiral Jago has definitely stated that America will continue to build cruisers up to 10,000-ton maximum with 8-inch guns, adding that as a sailor he hoped they would be all of this tonnage, so that the British proposal for ultimately reducing cruisers to 7,500 tons limit with 6-inch guns seems unlikely to win the support of the American admiral here.

The Japanese have so far combined cruiser and destroyer tonnage in one class, so as to keep freer hand to build what they like. Destroyers will now be discussed when more definite intentions regarding Japanese intentions may be known.

NO NEW TREATY IS CALLED FOR

Present Pact Between the
United States and Japan
Held to Be Adequate

ers in years to come, manifested reluctance to descend from 8 to 6-inch guns.

Arid statistical labors have been lightened by the Japanese dare to the American delegates and correspondents to meet them on the baseball field on July 4. The athletic soles of Nippon also announced that they were challenging the British to a game of soccer football on the local grounds and that they would challenge both the American and British delegations to a rowing race on Lake Lemana.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 28.—The visit of the Japanese Ambassador, Tsunoko Matsudaira, to the State Department was in no way connected with a proposal for a new treaty between the United States and Japan, as has been indicated in dispatches from Geneva. It was stated at the Japanese Embassy here.

The Japanese view is that the Geneva conference was called solely for the purpose of bringing about further limitation in armament and that any other subject is outside its sphere. Also it is held that the present treaty of arbitration between the United States and Japan, concluded in 1908 and renewed at intervals and which now runs until 1928, is adequate.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty, the governments of the United States and Japan agree to submit to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague such differences as may arise between them and which may not have been settled by diplomatic means, provided, however, that they do not affect the vital inter-

ests, the independence or the honor of the two contracting states and do not concern the interest of third parties.

By the provisions a large loophole is afforded whereby important questions threatening war might not be submitted to arbitration, since questions affecting "vital interests," "independence," or the "honor" of the nations are excluded from arbitration.

The arbitration treaty with Japan does not go so far as the series of so-called Bryan treaties negotiated in 1914 between this country and 21 other nations and which provide for arbitration by an international commission of "all disputes of every nature whatsoever other than disputes the settlement of which is provided for under existing agreements." These treaties are in effect with the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela. It is understood that Japan was asked to become a party to such a treaty but declined.

If any new agreement is to be entered into between the United States and Japan, permitting of a wider latitude in the settlement of possible questions which may arise to troublous the relations of the two countries, it is the opinion of American officials as well as Japanese here that the logical time for such a move would be upon the expiration of the existing treaty of arbitration, which continues in effect until Aug. 24, next year.

EAST INDIAN AIR SERVICE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

THE HAGUE, June 29.—An air postal connection will be maintained between Batavia and Surabaya, Java, for mails arriving from and departing to Holland beginning in July. This is the first instance of a regular air connection with the Dutch East Indies.

YOUR WALL DECORATIONS

Easily displayed when you use
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Holds anything with any color
To hang up all heavy things, use
MOORE PUSH-LESS HANGERS
10¢ pkts. Everywhere
Read for Sample
New Remounted Can Hook
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by employing
four cloths with 30 grains of DDT
clothes. The modern and scientific method
of moth control. Laboratory and time
tested. No spraying; no stinging or other
odor. \$2 postpaid. Purchase price re-
funded. Not satisfactory, \$2.00
SALES CO., 44 Broadway St., Boston.
Mass. Tel. Liberty 2550.

**In The Center
Of Things**

—Business, theater and
shopping district of St.
Louis and convenient to all
railroads, bus and street
car lines.

Has the quiet refinement
of an exclusive club.
400 ROOMS
400 BATHS
All outside rooms with
many unusual features.
Rates from \$3.00
Prices posted in each room
Charles Heiss
Managing
Director

MAXON'S
Specialize in
No-Two-Alike
Original Models
Exclusively

Because They Are
Samples, They Are
HALF-PRICED

THE FROCKS HALF-PRICED
THE COATS HALF-PRICED
MAXON MODEL GOWNS
11 East 36th St., New York City

All Demand for Armaments Will Disappear When These Three Are Banished From the World



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11 East 36th St., New York City

**Keep Homes
Bright
with
FULLER
FURNITURE
POLISH**

which you will especial-
ly want to see when the
Fuller Man calls with his
wide variety of time and
labor saving brushes. A
little goes a long way.

To get Fuller Service
before the next regular
call of your Fuller Man,
phone local Fuller Brush
Co. branch or write the
Hartford, Conn., factory.

FULLER BRUSHES
40 BRUSHES - 40 TYPES - ROAD TO POETRY - CALLER TO JOY

thorities. Then came chambers of
commerce and chambers of agricul-
ture, and presidents were invited to
form a consultative council. Then
inside the council a special commis-
sion was charged to examine the
budget. Finally the council of repre-
sentation was expanded, and with the
pacification of Morocco a rapid ad-
vance is confidently anticipated.

French Morocco, it is pointed out,
is only 15 years old. When, in 1912,
France installed itself as protector
of the shereefian empire the Islamic
country was falling into anarchy.
Its equilibrium was regained, and in
spite of the war Morocco quietly
labored. Since then there has been
a swift development. In the last
few years commerce has multiplied
fivefold and colonized land in the
same proportion.

The eulogies now pronounced on
French Morocco are justified.

Squadron to Visit Tangier:

Sailors to Parade in Town

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

MADRID, June 29.—A French
squadron of seven ships will arrive
at Tangier Monday. The sailors will
disembark and parade the town.

RABAT (Special Correspondence)

—With the most pacific of motives,
a French squadron was lying off
Rabat at the time of the third great
national festival of the Moroccans,
the Aid El Kebir, which took place
between June 10 and 14, and was the
occasion of tribal tribute to the
Shereef.

It was without doubt planned with
entire realization of its utility, this
visit of the fleet when the city was
filled with Caid's great and little
Caid's of town and bled (country or
provinces) who come to pay hom-
age to their religious and civil head,
the Sultan of Morocco.

Many of these leaders and heads
of tribes have never seen a naval
force. They know something of
French military prowess and re-
source, but as yet nothing of the
navy, and apparently it can do no
harm at the beginning of the sum-
mer that an account, from personal
experience, should reach the tribes
of the interior of the floating fortresses
the protectorate has at its disposal.

A popular lecture given by a Moor-
ish scholar, Si Ali Zakay, in Arabic,
explained to the Caid's that defense
is France's aim for them and for
all its colonial possessions. Those
who give loyal support to its poli-
cies will have loyal protection by
sea and land.

This lecturer also took occasion
to point out the large sums spent
by the Government to feed the
famine sufferers in the Sous; ad-
ded to much private generosity, ac-
tually 7,000,000 francs; which had
been thus far used to meet the want
and misery crop failure has caused
in the southern regions of Morocco.
Public works not intended for im-
mediate development have been put
in operation, in order to give occu-
pation and support to those in need.
It is hoped to awaken in the visiting
Caid's a sense of duty to their own
people.

Eulogies Justified

A committee on "economic studies"
first supported the responsible au-

Connecticut Plans to Preserve Line of Historic Charter Oak

Acorns From Only Proved Descendant of Tree in Which
Document Was Secreted 240 Years Ago to Be Planted
Under Supervision of Hartford Park Head

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29 (Spe-
cial).—The family line of the his-
toric Charter Oak, in which tradi-
tion records that the charter of Con-
necticut was secreted in 1687, will
be preserved through the distribu-
tion and planting of acorns from
Hartford's only proved descendant
of the famous tree. This tree is a
large oak standing in this city.
Mr. Holcombe will collect these
acorns and turn them over to George
H. Hollister, superintendent of parks,
for distribution to a limited number
of people, who will plant them under
Mr. Hollister's supervision. This pro-
gram was decided upon as a result
of investigation by Arthur L. Shipman
to discover the legitimacy of
numerous claims submitted to him
by people who maintain that they
have proof of possession of the his-
toric oak's offspring. The investiga-
tion began after Mr. Shipman an-
nounced, "in regard to a trial in the Superior
Court recently that it was a pity
there were no proved descendants
of the Charter Oak in Hartford."

"I have consulted with Mr. Hollis-
ter," Mr. Shipman announces, "in re-
gard to collecting next fall and suc-
ceeding falls, when the acorns of the
Holcombe oak are ripe, specimens
of the acorns for raising seedlings
and that he be charged with their
distribution, such seedlings later to
be transferred to permanent loca-
tions. Necessarily the distributees
must be few because the temptation
to fraud would be very great."

On a Halloween night 240 years
ago, Gov. Edmund Andros came on
horseback from Boston to claim the
charter which Charles II had granted
the people of the State and to take
possession of the Connecticut govern-
ment. The meeting was held on the
second floor of the meetinghouse
in Hartford. Just before the Govern-
or reached out for the precious docu-
ment the lights went out and when
the room was again lighted it was
discovered that the charter had dis-
appeared from the table where it had
been lying but a moment before. The
Governor left the city without the
charter.

Although Governor Andros carried
on the government and the people
submitted, he did so without author-
ity, certainly with no authority as
great as that conferred upon the col-
ony in the charter. At the accession
of William and Mary to the throne,
the charter government was re-
instated in May, 1689, and Governor
Andros was sent back to England.

Other futile efforts were made to
get the charter revoked, but the col-
onists clung to it and it still exists,
one original being in Memorial Hall
in the State House building, being
and another incomplete original copy
being in the possession of the Con-
necticut Historical Society, which
also has the box in which the charter
was kept. The charter had been origi-
nally made out in duplicate, and
which of the two originals was the
one stolen is still a subject for
argument.

One of the legends has it that after
the charter had been taken from the
room it was hidden in the hollow of
an oak tree which later became
known as the Charter Oak. The
famous Charter Oak fell in a wind-
storm on Aug. 21, 1856, and a monu-
ment marking the site of the tree
now stands at the corner of Charter
Oak Avenue and Charter Oak Place.
The wood of the tree was utilized for
many purposes and curios were made
in large quantities. At the Capitol
there is a beautifully carved chair
made from the oak.

**COURT PRACTICALLY
CLEARS ITS DOCKET**

CONCORD, N. H., June 29 (Spe-
cial).—The United States Court for
the district of New Hampshire will
end the fiscal year on Thursday with
the docket so nearly cleared that
practically no unfinished business
will go over to the fall term. This
agreeable state of affairs was com-
mented upon today by Raymond U.
Smith of Woodsville, United States
attorney.

Failure of Congress before ad-
journment last spring to pass the
second deficiency bill, forced curtail-
ment of court work in several dis-
tricts, but this was not the case in
New Hampshire. For three years, Mr.
Smith said, New Hampshire has led
the country in this matter, having the
least unfinished business to report
to the attorney-general at the end
of the year.

**FRAINED PARENTHOOD
URGED BY SPEAKER**

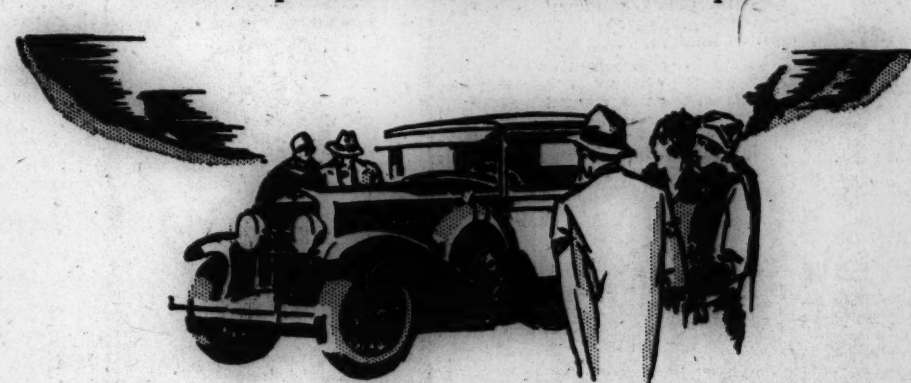
Mrs. Rose Haines Cooper, head of
South End Welfare Center, addressed
the child study group of the Young
Men's Hebrew Association, Brockton,
yesterday afternoon, on the obliga-
tions of parents to their children.
She pointed out that men and women
prepare themselves carefully for pro-
fessional and industrial careers and
are considered successful or other-
wise as they advance along those
lines of their choosing but that the
majority give little heed to trained
parenthood.

She called upon all parents to give
serious study to child training and
expressed the hope that the time
would come when universities would
bestow degrees upon successful par-
ents as now they bestowed such hon-
ors upon men who had achieved dis-
tinction in business and politics.

"As Refreshing as a Paris Frock" Says a smart weekly, of LaSalle

The LaSalle was born to the Cadillac purple
— with 250,000 Cadillacs as ancestors — with
the latest 90-degree, V-type, 8-cylinder en-
gine under its hood — with never a doubt
as to its consequent performance. And its
price makes a lesser car an extravagance

You may possess a LaSalle on the liberal term
payment plan of the General Motors Accep-
tance Corporation—the famous G. M. A. C. plan



CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

LA SALLE

Companion Car to Cadillac—From \$2495 to \$2685, f.o.b. Detroit

WORLD IS URGED TO RENEW FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

Fascism and Communism
Only Symptoms of Unrest,
Says Greek Editor

ATHENS, Ga., June 29 (Special).—Although he saw no immediate prospect of either Fascism or Communism developing in America, Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, editor of *Atlati*, Greek newspaper published in New York, in an address at the Southern Institute of Politics, in session at the University of Georgia, called for a regeneration of democracy, "a new consecration to our declaration of independence, new life in our political organizations, new inspirations."

His subject was "Democracy Versus Dictatorship," and he stated his belief that Communism in Russia had only a superficial resemblance to people and that eventually that country will embrace true democracy. The same was true in a way in Italy, he pointed out, and asserted his conclusion that the only hope for a reversion from the political-ridden democracy of the present to the true democracy upon which the institutions of the United States are founded, and which brought to the world the Woodrow Wilson as a justification for the termination of the World War.

People Now Awakening
People, he said, were beginning to awaken to the real needs of a free country and saw no reason for apprehension of dictatorship. "It is an educated democracy," he said, "that does not fear the tyrant."

A large class of people in every part of the world, he pointed out, term the failure and bankruptcy of the liberal or democratic state. These people, he said, assert that democracy has outgrown its usefulness, is daily proving its helplessness in solving the many new and complex problems that a fast-moving civilization has added, in the last century or two, on a patient, hard-working and disillusioned humanity. He stated that politics and government is positive but that our world, the one in which we live, has broken away from the traditions of the past, even from the things deemed right and proper as early as 15 years ago. He said that humanity is searching for and finding new implements and tools with which to manage its own affairs in the new way.

New York Plans Opera Comique Housed in \$6,800,000 Edifice

Sponsors Propose Fund Invested in Large Apartment
Hotel Which Would Support Short Yearly Season
of Light Opera as Well as Provide a Stage

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—An opera house where the lighter forms of classical opera and opera bouffe in many languages will be produced for a short season of the year, may become a permanent feature of New York's musical attractions if the elaborate schemes for financing the project, just outlined by its sponsors, are carried through successfully. New York's opera comique will be housed in a \$6,800,000 apartment hotel, it is planned, and the income from rentals will be used toward defraying the expenses of the opera. Articles of incorporation for the Opera Comique, Inc., were filed in Albany on June 18, and steps for raising the necessary funds have been started, according to an announcement just issued.

Paul E. Poltras, of the Poltras Briarwood Importing Company, who originated the proposal, is in Europe, and Erik Hunecker, son of the late James Gibbons Hunecker and at one time connected with the Metropolitan Opera House, is directing affairs in his absence.

Have Site in "Fifties"
Mr. Hunecker said several sites are being considered, and that an option has been taken on one piece of property in the "fifties," which, his associates believe, will be well within the theatrical district when they are ready to build, in about two years.

According to the arrangement outlined by Mr. Hunecker, there will be about 6000 charter subscribers, each of whom will subscribe \$2000. Of each subscription, \$900 will go into a trust fund, which is expected to total \$5,400,000 and the income from which is to help defray the cost of the productions; \$700 will go for preferred stock, and \$400 will be used for working capital. Each charter member will be assigned one orchestra seat a week during the season, in perpetuity.

Clear Sky Favors Observers of Total Eclipse in Norway

Results of Great Value Expected From Expeditions
Installed in Various Parts of the Country—American Has Two Tons of Instruments

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LILLEHAMMER, Norway, June 29.—The eclipse started here at 5:30 this morning, becoming total at 6:30, the corona and protuberances only then being visible. At Ringebu the Norwegian professors, Wegard and Solan, and the astronomer, Eindu, made observations; also Professor Arbinell from Rome University, and the Indian astrophysicist, Saha. The observations were made under the most favorable conditions, the sky being clear, after weeks of rain. In other parts of the total eclipse zone in Norway, English, American, German and the Russian expeditions were also installed themselves in preparation for these observations, the results of which will be of great value.

PROGRESSIVES WIN ELECTION

Government in Manitoba Is
Upheld, Being Given a
Clear Majority

WINNIPEG, Man., June 29 (Special).—Indications late last night were that the Premier, John Bracken, and his Progressive supporters would be returned to power in Manitoba with a clear majority. It was estimated that the Government would win 29 of the 55 seats in the Legislature. The showing of the Conservative Party was the feature of the elections. They are credited with 15 seats, nine more than they had in the last Assembly. The Liberals have elected three and two are leading in other constituencies, which means they can get five at the most, while they had seven in the last Legislature.

Labor appears certain of three, while the Independents, who elected one in the last Assembly, have only elected one in 30 of the 44 rural constituencies, it will be several days until the definite standing is known.

The referendum on the liquor question resulted in a large majority in favor of beer by the glass in the Winnipeg voting. This appears to be sufficient to carry the measure, though the outcome may counter-balance this. It will take several days to know the result definitely.

HAVERHILL MAN SELECTED

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—James H. Smiley of Haverhill, Mass., assistant chief of the foreign service division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been selected to be manager of the news office of the commerce department which is to be opened at Los Angeles on Friday.

orchestra seats in perpetuity for one performance a week during the season.
Must Have \$4,000,000
The backers declare they will not announce the project operative until at least \$4,000,000 has been subscribed. Preferred stock at \$100 a share, par value, will include 70,000 shares which will be secured by a mortgage on the property.
The opera house will be used for 10 weeks annually for production of light operas and opera bouffe. It will be incorporated in a building containing at least 1000 rooms, which will yield a revenue for the project, and the company expects also to rent its stage to other theatrical companies during the off-season months.

Thirty-five directors who will have control of the company will be chosen at the first annual meeting.

Permanent Wave \$15

by Experts
Bobs that suit the individuality
Cluzelle
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VAULTS FOR SILVER
PRIVATE ROOMS
157-159 West 124th Street
Morningside 0022-9634

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OSLO (Special Correspondence).—It seems as if the whole astronomical world meets in Norway today to make observations in the 34 seconds when the total solar eclipse takes place. Foreign astronomers have been busy mounting their instruments in the mountainous parts of this country where, on account of the unusually clear air, observations are easier to make than in any other place in the world.

The first of the foreign astronomers to arrive here was Prof. S. A. Mitchell of the Leanan Macdonnell University, Virginia, U. S. A. Professor Mitchell has made Fagernes in the Valley of Valdres his headquarters, having brought 25 cases of instruments weighing no less than two tons. An expedition from the Princeton University, under the leadership of Prof. Michel F. Kovelenco, also has its headquarters in the Valdres Valley, and an English expedition, headed by Professor Newall of Cambridge University, has made for Aal on the Bergen Railway, while Italy is represented by the professor of astronomy at the University of Rome.

Norwegian observations will be made at Fagernes by Mr. Roseland, assistant professor, who has borrowed a number of instruments during a stay in the United States. Instruments that are necessary for exact observations but which are not in the possession of the Norwegian University.

The solar eclipse will be discernible in a certain inland region of Norway running diagonally across the southern part of the country, and the state railways have arranged for special trains to run to this zone. The total solar eclipse will be seen only for 34 seconds, and only in this special region, while the partial eclipse will extend over two hours and as such will be seen all over the country.

None of the members of the British royal family was able to get a good view of today's solar eclipse. King George arose at an early hour, but the sky was cloudy and he could only see a thin crescent light for a few minutes.

The Prince of Wales had planned to motor into the "shadow corridor" from Wiltshire, Westmoreland, where he spent the night, but was prevented by bad weather. Queen Mary and the other members of the family were in London, where, like

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Conservation Is Placed First in Importance by Mr. Borah

Emphasis Should Be on Best Use of Natural Wealth
Rather Than on Foreign Markets, He Says
in Address to Advertising Men

DENVER, Colo., June 29 (Special).—A plea for adoption by the United States Government of a policy of conservation of national resources, rather than the extensive development of foreign markets, coupled with a pronouncement against cancellation of foreign debts as a means of helping in the reconstruction of Europe, were features of an address by William E. Borah (R.), United States Senator from Idaho, at the Tuesday evening general session of the twenty-third annual convention of the International Advertising Association.

"I am more interested in working out a policy of conservation which will dedicate our great natural wealth to the happiness of our own people and thus strengthening the foundations of our own institutions than I am in trying to build up European markets under the policies now obtaining," he said. "There are markets to be built up here of far more value than the fugitive markets we are hunting for abroad. This is our chance for a constructive program that will serve the cause of peace and humanity."

Senator Borah arraigned in vigorous terms the waste he declared is going on in the oil fields, as brought out recently in statements by prominent oil producers in Washington.

Owners Determine Course
The oil producers have appeared and asked the Government to stop their wasting the nation's wealth, to exercise its influence in behalf of sanity," he said. "The power people have not yet appeared but they are in some respects overdue. The coal men have in a way appeared. Our virgin forests are already gone. The public lands are practically exhausted. Public interest demands that this waste shall cease. Justice to the people demands that unjust prices and exploitations shall be prevented."

"Government ownership or control will depend very largely, if not wholly, upon the action and conduct of those who own or are in control of the resources."

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B. & M. RAILROAD TO BE QUESTIONED

New Hampshire Board Plans
for Investigation

CONCORD, N. H., June 29.—A comprehensive questionnaire intended to develop information as to the reasonableness and adequacy of service and as to the future policy of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire preliminary to the investigation ordered by the 1927 Legislature will be addressed to railroad officials next year.

This announcement followed a long conference of commissioners with Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding at the State House.

"We are going to have a real investigation of the Boston & Maine Railroad," he said, "in which the public will have every opportunity to participate. The exact procedure has not yet been determined, but will be decided upon as the case develops and after opportunity to discuss the matter further with the Attorney-General."

Whether preliminary hearings in New Hampshire communities will be a part of the investigation procedure has not yet been definitely decided but is being considered.

At the public hearings following or prior to the submission of answers to the questions to be filed with the railroad there will be an opportunity for the public to cross-examine railroad witnesses.

The resolution passed by the Legislature authorizing and directing the investigation of railroad service and policy carried an appropriation of \$15,000.

Conservation Is Placed First in Importance by Mr. Borah

Emphasis Should Be on Best Use of Natural Wealth
Rather Than on Foreign Markets, He Says
in Address to Advertising Men

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"I am more interested in working out a policy of conservation which will dedicate our great natural wealth to the happiness of our own people and thus strengthening the foundations of our own institutions than I am in trying to build up European markets under the policies now obtaining," he said. "There are markets to be built up here of far more value than the fugitive markets we are hunting for abroad. This is our chance for a constructive program that will serve the cause of peace and humanity."

Senator Borah arraigned in vigorous terms the waste he declared is going on in the oil fields, as brought out recently in statements by prominent oil producers in Washington.

Owners Determine Course
The oil producers have appeared and asked the Government to stop their wasting the nation's wealth, to exercise its influence in behalf of sanity," he said. "The power people have not yet appeared but they are in some respects overdue. The coal men have in a way appeared. Our virgin forests are already gone. The public lands are practically exhausted. Public interest demands that this waste shall cease. Justice to the people demands that unjust prices and exploitations shall be prevented."

"Government ownership or control will depend very largely, if not wholly, upon the action and conduct of those who own or are in control of the resources."

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B. & M. RAILROAD TO BE QUESTIONED

New Hampshire Board Plans
for Investigation

CONCORD, N. H., June 29.—A comprehensive questionnaire intended to develop information as to the reasonableness and adequacy of service and as to the future policy of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire preliminary to the investigation ordered by the 1927 Legislature will be addressed to railroad officials next year.

This announcement followed a long conference of commissioners with Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding at the State House.

"We are going to have a real investigation of the Boston & Maine Railroad," he said, "in which the public will have every opportunity to participate. The exact procedure has not yet been determined, but will be decided upon as the case develops and after opportunity to discuss the matter further with the Attorney-General."

Whether preliminary hearings in New Hampshire communities will be a part of the investigation procedure has not yet been definitely decided but is being considered.

At the public hearings following or prior to the submission of answers to the questions to be filed with the railroad there will be an opportunity for the public to cross-examine railroad witnesses.

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played in Great Britain has now been reduced to a figure less than half that of a year ago. Referring to the enormous circulations of leading British newspapers, he said: "Great Britain still holds the world's circulation records. The national daily papers are increasing in number, size and selling power. And with improved rail and road transport, every national daily can reach the breakfast table in every single village in Britain, however remote, on the day of issue. This is a triumph of organization that cannot be matched anywhere in the world today."

TO SURVEY TRAFFIC ON TREMONT STREET

An investigation of traffic conditions in Tremont Street, between Castle Square and Massachusetts Avenue, was ordered today by Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police. Mr. Wilson issued the order for the survey following the receipt of a communication from Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in which he asked that the Boston police take action "to slow down operators of motor vehicles" in that part of Tremont Street with a view of making the thoroughfare safer for pedestrians.

PROVINCETOWN FILIGREE FIRST LANDING

100-mile recording daily
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Boston Trip \$5; One Way \$1.75
Leaves Long Wharf, Boston, at 8:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10:30 A. M.; Saturdays, 11:30 A. M.
Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Mondays, 9 P. M.

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ESTABLISHED 1798

Engraved Wedding Stationery

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ORDER BY MAIL
Samples sent if desired.
100 Announcements... \$14.85
100 Invitations... \$18.85
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Engravers Since 1869
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Our Watchwords are—
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Roxbury, Mass.
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Additions to our collections made through the recent purchase of
"CARL H. SKINNER STOCK"
(Formerly at 300 Boylston Street)

—allows us to present now a remarkable array of gorgeous pearls of rare perfection—in Rings—Scarf Pins—Ear Rings and single pearls, as well as these—

PEARL NECKLACES

at
Startling Price Reductions

115 Pearls—weighing 236.04 grains—graduated \$15,000	
105 Pearls—weighing 341.50 grains—graduated 12,619	
149 Pearls—weighing 154 grains—graduated 8,000	
100 Pearls—weighing 245.60 grains—graduated 7,076	
131 Pearls—weighing 146.32 grains—graduated 6,600	
151 Pearls—weighing 150 grains—graduated 6,500	
131 Pearls—weighing 149.56 grains—graduated 3,800	
163 Pearls—weighing 1600 grains—graduated 1,575	
304 Pearls—weighing 1500 grains—graduated 1,500	
303 Pearls—weighing 900 grains—graduated 900	
135 Pearls—weighing 800 grains—graduated 750	

John J. Kingsley

Diamonds and Fine Watches
244 Boylston Street, Boston
Mail Orders Filled

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TOUR OF TEXANS IS NOT POLITICAL, GOV. MOODY SAYS

New York Trade and Civic Groups Unite in Greeting Good-Will Delegation

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—A good-will delegation of 143 Texans, representing every part of the State and headed by Gov. Dan Moody, have just come to New York as a part of its northern and eastern tour and are telling business men here how the Lone Star State is emerging from the fastness of its prairies to an eminent position in commerce, industry and agriculture. And the earnest conviction with which they speak lead New York business men to believe what they say is true.

The delegation arrived here aboard the "All Texas Special" and was received by a welcoming committee representing Mayor James E. Walker, the New York Junior Board of Trade and Transportation and the Brooklyn Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Texans left their State on June 19 and have visited Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Boston. They will return home about July 5.

The first day of the New York visit included a luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania, at which the delegation was welcomed by Mayor Walker, and later a visit to the City Hall, where Governor Moody returned the Mayor's call. A sightseeing trip around the harbor on the city's welcoming boat, the Macom, a baseball game at the Yankee Stadium, a visit to Coney Island and a theater party followed.

Ready to Talk of State
"No, there is absolutely no politics in this visit," Governor Moody told a group of newspaper men who gathered around him at the Pennsylvania Hotel. "We're here to talk about Texas and not about politics."

"It has been suggested," one of the newspaper men said, "that you might be asked to take second place on the ticket if Governor Smith is nominated by the Democrats."

"No, no," said the Governor, "there's nothing."

Just then a tall Texan edged into the group and said:

"Look here, you fellows, why should we demote a perfectly good Governor by making him Vice-President?"

Governor Moody laughed and continued in his assurance that he did not intend to discuss politics with anyone.

"Tell them about Texas," one of the members of the delegation said.

"Well," began the Governor, "down in Texas—"

Then he opened the newspaper men's eyes by a sketchy little description of the way his State has been "carrying on" in the last decade.

Houston, he said, is building 20 and 30-story skyscrapers, as numerous and as imposing as those of New York. Cities and towns are springing up almost overnight. Then there was related the story of how the little town of Borger, in the Panhandle section, is growing.

This little town, the Governor explained, is a little more than 15 months old and had more than 30,000 inhabitants. The oil lands of Texas, however, have made other sections just as prosperous and one of the chief beneficiaries of the oil wealth, it was explained, is the University of

Texas, which owns most of the oil lands, and has them operated under lease. Royalties amounting to \$6,000,000 have accrued to the university from a tract of land covering about 10 square miles, which, a few years ago, was thought practically without value.

Ranches Being Subdivided
Another Texan recalled the days a few years back when there was hardly a town between Corpus Christi and Brownsville.

"Now," he said, "there are 40 or 50 towns along the line."

Governor Moody said that many of the big ranches are being subdivided and turned over to intensive farming, yielding much of the same kind of produce that comes from Florida. The cotton crop this year, he added, is exceptionally good.

The plan for the good will tour originated at a meeting of the Texas Daily Press League on March 15 and was unanimously supported by the

Ties of Unity in British Empire Emphasized by Sir Cecil Hurst

Advisor to Foreign Office Tells Chicago University Conference That Crown Could Not Be Supplanted by Elected Head for Family of Dominions

Special from Monitor Bureau.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Commenting on the recent establishment at Washington, D. C., of ministers acting for the Dominion of Canada and for the Irish Free State, Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, legal advisor to the British Foreign Office, and editor of the British Year Book of International Law, said here, "Whether the practice will spread I cannot tell you. It will do

so if the Dominion governments feel that their interests will be better served by making such appointments. Unless they feel that, I should opine that they will prefer to continue the existing system and make use as heretofore of the British diplomatic service as the medium for their communications with foreign powers."

"Since their return to their own countries after the Imperial Conference, both Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, and General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of South Africa, have stated that their governments do not intend to appoint special diplomatic representatives."

Sir Cecil was speaking at the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation Institute of Politics at the University of Chicago.

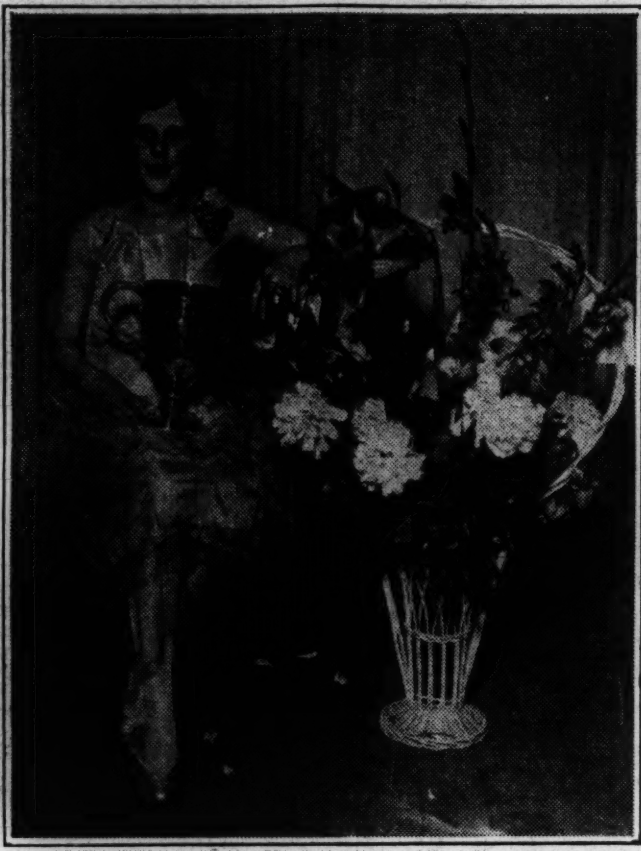
Research Committee Described
"One thing is certain," he declared, "There are many matters of business on which the members of the British family of nations must act together. This is particularly so in the case of foreign affairs which affect the interests of the whole group. The day has gone by when these general questions of foreign affairs, questions affecting the interests of the whole group, can be left to one member of the group to conduct without reference to the others."

Extensive and valuable activities are anticipated for the recently created civil research committee, to consist of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and such other persons as he may summon and to be charged with giving connected forethought from a central standpoint to the development of economic, scientific and statistical research in relation to civil policy and administration, Sir Cecil reported. This committee is to be purely an advisory group but its work is so important that it will assume an Empire-wide scope, he said.

Emphasizing that it is the crown and the common citizenship which flows from allegiance to the crown which constitute the links which bind the Empire together, Sir Cecil presented arguments to the effect that the British Empire would collapse if a President were to be substituted for the crown.

Interest Would Be Lacking
"No one unit of the Empire would feel the least interest in, much less enthusiasm for, a process of election of a head of the State," he declared. "One can well imagine a homogeneous community like Australia or New Zealand taking a fervent interest in the election of a president for itself, but what interest would 10,000,000 of Canadians take in the election of a president, when the votes to be cast would run into millions, when the candidates for election might be men whom Canada had never seen and who might never have visited the country and when the man to be elected would have his seat of office overseas and would merely be represented by a governor-general. I am putting first the consideration in favor of the retention of the

Will Speak for America



Introducing Miss Dorothy Carlson of Salt Lake City, Utah, Who Took First Honors in the Public School Oratorical Championship. She Will Represent the United States in the International Oratorical Contest to Be Held at Washington on Oct. 14. Miss Carlson Was the Only Girl Among the Seven Final Contestants. She Represented Four States, Utah, California, Nevada, and Arizona.

entire state press: It was later officially approved by the chambers of commerce and other organizations working for the progress of the State, and endorsed by Governor Moody, who agreed to lead the delegation, which is made up of representative business men from all sections of Texas.

NEW AUGUSTA PARK SOON TO BE OPENED

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29 (AP).—A \$20,000 playground for the children of the northern part of this city will be opened soon. It will be known as the "Horace Williams Memorial Playground" and is made possible by a trust fund, created by Mary Sawelle Cobb of Cambridge, Mass., who was born in Augusta, and who was a niece of Horace Williams, a prominent citizen of the city, a half century ago.

LYNCH-BIRNBAUM

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Clearance Sale of COATS, HATS and GOWNS

25% Reduction

On an assortment of one hundred gowns, all of choice materials and styles.
Sizes 16 to 44

20% Reduction \$25 Reduction
On all Hats in Stock. On every Coat in Stock.

The New Telephone Number
of the Gas Company is

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Visit the New Gas Building

100 Arlington Street
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Convenient Parking Space if You Drive

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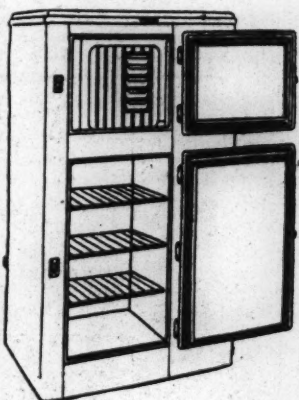
Selected Coal ~ Superior Service

Order Now! Reduced prices now in effect

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and Affiliated Company, BURTON-FURBER COAL CO.
Downtown Office, 50 Congress St., Boston. Phone HUBbard 3100
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The flame that freezes
LIGHT-UP THE REFRIGERATOR



Electrolux
Servel

The Gas
Refrigerator

This graceful steel cabinet is a complete automatic refrigerator. It preserves food perfectly, chills cold dishes, freezes desserts and makes ice cubes—all for less than ten cents a day. After it has once been started, it requires no further attention.



Built for Life Long Service
Costs Less to Run
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Absolute Safety
Seen, But Not Heard

ELECTROLUX on Demonstration, at
UPTOWN STORE

Home Appliance Service Co.

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80 Cambridge Street, Bowdoin Square
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SMOKE PROBLEM SAID TO DEPEND ON AIR CONTROL

Full Efficiency in Pounding of Coal Would Haul Ton 16 Miles, It Is Said

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29 (Special).—Smoke will remain a problem for cities until an automatic device is invented that will control the admission of air into furnaces, Harry Clewer, superintendent of equipment for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, said before the annual convention of the American Smoke Prevention Association.

If the proper amount of air, at a sufficient high temperature is introduced into the furnace at the proper time, all the smoke will be consumed, he asserted.

"With the equipment available at present a fireman can keep the amount of smoke down to a certain minimum but it cannot be entirely eliminated," he declared.

What One Pound of Coal Can Do
If furnaces operated with 100 per cent efficiency each pound of coal introduced would generate enough energy to pull a ton of freight 16 miles, or, in a power plant, the equivalent of one horse power, Mr. Clewer declared, in urging his audience to attempt to get as nearly this amount of energy as possible from each pound of coal.

Eliminating the smoke nuisance from the apartment house district in Chicago was discussed by Thomas Casserley, a member of the Chicago Smoke Suppression Administration. He contended that smoke elimination not only depends upon the fireman and the quality of the coal used, but largely upon the mechanism of the furnace. The importance of admitting sufficient air to make rapid combustion possible is the one necessary element overlooked by a great many of the furnace manufacturers, he declared.

Burton E. Fleming, professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Iowa, discussed the heating possibilities and economic barriers to the widespread consumption of soft coal. Household furnaces used in Iowa are not built for the consumption of Iowa coal, according to Professor Fleming, but are patterned after eastern furnaces.

Favors Pulverized Coal
"If we expect to abate smoke in household heating we must advocate larger grate areas and should attempt to improve the design of our furnaces," he declared.

Industrially, Professor Fleming

After describing conditions in this field, the report states that it would be unwise at this time to try to organize an entirely new milk marketing co-operative in this territory, but that it is desirous of eliminating factors of weakness and inefficiency as well as unnecessary competition.

"It is very likely," the report adds, "that the first step will be in the way of closer and more open and fair-minded conference and co-operation between the principal groups now established."

COMMUNISTS TERMED NO HELP TO LABOR GROUP

Leading German Social Democrat Says Extremists Must Disappear

BERLIN (Special Correspondence).—The Communist Party was doomed to disappear, declared Dr. Rudolf Hilferding at this year's convention of the Social Democratic Party. Either the Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus only strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it desisted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hilferding deplored that the Bolshevik revolution took place before the revolution in Germany, for owing to Bolshevism one labor group was now fighting the other. This, he indicated, impeded the firm inroad of democracy in central Europe. Alluding to the struggle being waged in Germany at present over educational and religious questions, which is known here generally under the name of Kulturkampf, the speaker said that so far as labor was concerned the true struggle over cultural questions should be the workman's struggle for a greater share in culture.

He also referred to the often discussed plan of bringing war to an end by proclaiming a general strike. "If war has once commenced," he said, "neither individual action nor a general strike organized by the party will be of any avail."

NEW FRENCH VESSEL
MAKES INITIAL TRIP

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—The new steamship Ile de France, of the French Line, has just reached this port on her maiden voyage, bringing officials of the French Line and prominent invited guests. The new steamship rounds out the French Line's fleet to three large steamships, permitting a weekly express service between New York, Plymouth and Havre.

With her gross tonnage of 42,000 tons, the Ile de France will be the sixth largest steamship to enter the port of New York, being exceeded in size only by the Leviathan, the Mauretania, the Berengaria, the Olympic and the Aquitania. The schedule calls for a six-day crossing.

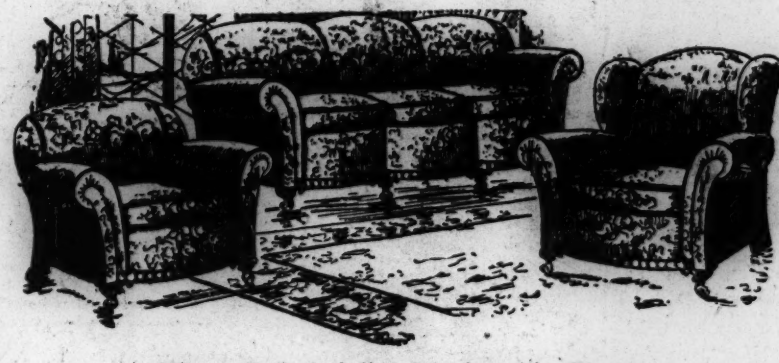
Waldorf

A Clean Place to Eat

Waldorf

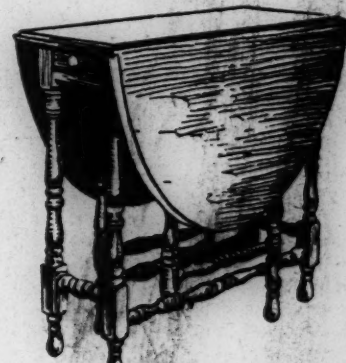
It is the Sign of the Red Apple.

FERDINAND'S 1868-1927 Here Is Furniture To Make Homes of Houses At Greater-Than-Ever Savings!



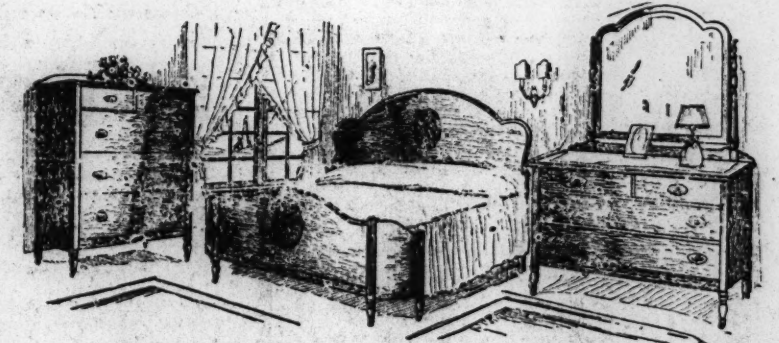
Three Delightfully Comfortable Pieces

What a pleasant suite for the living room—this comfortable sofa with the handsome arm chair and comfortable club chair. These beautiful pieces are upholstered in fine quality Jacquard—colors of your own selection—outside, back and arms in same material, web seat construction. Price, three pieces only \$139



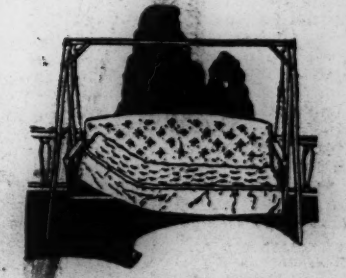
Solid Mahogany
Gateleg Table

A useful and practical gift for the "June Bride." Solid mahogany with center drawer \$22.50



Three-Piece Bed Room Suite

Strongly built of Walnut veneers combined with other hardwoods. Mahogany drawer bottoms and dust-proof construction. If you wish, you may buy the set with a Four-Poster Bed instead of Bow-End. Large 50-inch dresser with 3-drawer top, mahogany drawer bottom, and dust-proof construction. Mirror, 38x30. A Lifetime Value at \$139



Couch Hammocks

Upholstered back, adjustable head rest as pictured. Your choice of colors, including top, springs and pillow to match. One of the most comfortable hammocks you ever sat in. Pipe frame as pictured, \$21.75

Complete
House
Furnishers

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At Dudley Street Terminal

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Liberal
Credit
Courtesies

Wild Flowers in 54 Varieties Are Exhibited by a Girl of 12

North Shore Horticultural Society Rose Show Has Many Features, Including Window Decoration Dedicated to Colonel Lindbergh's Flight

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 29 (Special).—Features of the rose exhibition of the North Shore Horticultural Society, which opened in Horticultural Hall yesterday afternoon, were a collection of wild flowers, representing 54 varieties, painstakingly collected by Ann Cole, a little girl of 12, carefully numbered and artistically arranged in glass tubes on a framework of white lattice and accompanied by an index which gave the name of each specimen; six pans of Achimenes, entered by Mrs. Lester Leland of West Manchester, which received first prize and are considered a triumph in floriculture, both for the size of the plants and the abundance of bloom; and a collection of vegetables, an entry of Mrs. H. L. Higginson of West Manchester, which included peas, asparagus, artichokes, cauliflower, cucumbers 18 inches long, tomatoes, lettuce and green beans. Another feature which attracted a great deal of attention was a window decoration featuring the achievement of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, which was given honorable mention for originality. Blue and white chintz covered with medallion photographs of Colonel Lindbergh and of the Spirit of St. Louis winging its way across the Atlantic and bearing the legend, "New York to Paris in 33 hours 29 minutes," curtained the window, through which flowers on the outside nodded to their fellows on the inside; a blue and white rug bore the name "Lindbergh" and his plane in miniature, and on the early American table lay a copy of the Life of Charles Lindbergh.

From Private Gardens

Practically all of the entries are from the private gardens and greenhouses of the North Shore, which rank among the finest in the country. Although roses are the feature of this early summer exhibition, and form the largest individual exhibit in the show, peonies and sweet peas and all of the early perennials, as well as foliage and flowering plants, are admitted and the displays arranged on the stage and on the floor of the main hall are triumphs in floriculture and the art of arrangement.

The special prize for roses, a silver cup offered by the North Shore Garden Club, was awarded to Mrs. R. S. Bradley of Prides Crossing, for a collection of 24 varieties, including hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, ramblers and other varieties. Mrs. George E. Cabot of Smith's Point, Manchester, won the second prize, a bronze medal.

Among the largest winners of prizes are Mrs. W. H. Moore of Prides Crossing, to whom was awarded a silver medal for the best hybrid tea roses, the silver cup offered by W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia, for 12 distinct varieties of sweet peas; the silver cup offered by the Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, for 12 distinct varieties of peonies; and several smaller prizes for varieties of roses.

Mrs. Lester Leland of West Manchester won a silver cup for a display of sweet peas, the cup being offered by Mrs. A. C. Burrage; a silver medal, second prize for a group of greenhouse foliage and flowering plants, and first prize for Achimenes, said to be the finest ever shown on the North Shore.

Mrs. A. C. Burrage of Manchester was awarded a silver cup, a special prize offered by Samuel Knight Sons

TELEPHONE SUM
NOW \$15,809,892

Company Adds \$1,222,289 for Construction Growth in New England

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting today the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of \$1,222,289 for new construction and improvements in plant, necessary to meet the demand for service. Including previous authorizations the total commitment of the company for plant expenditures this year is \$15,809,892.

Of the amount authorized today \$788,586 is the estimated total cost of hundreds of routine additions to plant in all parts of the company's territory during July, apportioned as follows: Massachusetts, \$588,880; Maine \$64,132; New Hampshire, \$34,331; Rhode Island, \$31,146; Vermont, \$20,097.

Specific appropriations for Massachusetts include \$6350 for underground and aerial cables in Arlington, \$11,000 for underground and aerial cables and poles in Belmont, \$15,891 for additional equipment on the tandem toll switchboard in Boston, \$7825 for underground and aerial cables in Charlestown, \$8100 for aerial cables in Everett, \$19,475 additional to a previous authorization for underground and aerial cables in Melrose, \$4950 for underground and aerial cables in the Mystic exchange, \$50,000 for underground and aerial cables in Revere, \$33,550 for underground and aerial cables in Roxbury, \$23,300 for underground and aerial cables in Waltham, \$17,918 for underground and aerial cables in Chicopee, \$25,350 for underground and aerial cables in Gardner, \$12,750 for underground and aerial cables in Lee, \$8821 for aerial cables in North Wiltshire, \$7074 to replace aerial cables and poles in Harwich, \$12,306 for underground and aerial cables at Newmarket and \$10,842 to replace toll poles in Wellfleet, Dennis and Orleans.

In other states the company plans to spend \$9923 to relocate a portion of the toll switchboard between Portland and Lewiston, Me., and \$9923 to replace exchange poles in Putney, Vt., in addition to routine expenditures.

the textile industry is an important factor, except Massachusetts, was the effort through legislation to bring about the reduction of the hours of labor to 48 hours a week. Although a more unified effort was made to bring about the passage of these laws, we are compelled to say with some reluctance that, with the exception of the state of New York, where some progress was made, other states where the hours of labor are more than 48 failed in their worthy efforts to bring about the desired result.

It is pleasing to note the fact that the friends and supporters, other than labor officials, of this legislation, are growing more numerous yearly, to such an extent that we are encouraged to look forward to success on this question in the early future, with the operatives in the textile industry enjoying the benefits of at least a uniform 48-hour week. In Massachusetts we were again called upon to oppose the amendment to the 48-hour law which, if adopted, would nullify the principle and spirit of the 48-hour week. The attempt to amend failed of its purpose.

Compensation Law Changed
"Another question of importance to the workers in this State was that of amending the Workmen's Compensation law. A commission appointed by His Excellency, Governor Fuller, considered this matter and submitted a report with several beneficial improvements. We regret to say that but a few of the recommendations were adopted. We will continue to urge their adoption and request workers in other states to continue agitation on hours of labor and the Workmen's Compensation law."

Mr. Tansey made reference to the number of strikes that had been declared by local unions during the year. It was only after every possible effort by officers of the A. F. T. O. had failed, he said, that they were declared. The strikes were all of short duration, and with one exception were settled satisfactorily to the workers, he said.

In conclusion he spoke of the withdrawal of the A. F. T. O. from the Federated Textile Unions of America. "It is hoped that in a reasonable time a mutual understanding can be reached," Mr. Tansey said, "whereby the Federated Textile Unions of America and the American Federation of Textile Operatives, at least, can come together

Madame Wu Gathers Background for Book at Dinner by Dr. Hsieh

Dr. C. K. Wu, Speaking for His Mother, Declares That He Is Impressed, by the Expressions of Speakers, of Brotherhood of Humanity

The assemblage gathered last evening at the dinner given by Dr. Tehyl Hsieh at the Hotel Statler to honor Madame Wu, Lan-Teh, of Peking provided Madame Wu with an interesting and instructive view of some of the component parts of



the governmental and cultural life of the West which will serve as background for a book she intends to write upon her return to China. The Commonwealth was represented by Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, bearing greetings from Governor Fuller; Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel for the municipality; Mayor Nichols and Ralph W. Stearns, the Attorney-General. Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Commissioner of Immigration in Boston was present and Arthur D. Prince of Lowell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts,

and elsewhere in the United States.

The dinner, at which Dr. Hsieh acted as toastmaster, was strictly Chinese in ingredient. Dr. Hsieh took occasion to express his satisfaction in the belief that in having Madame Wu here as his guest he was able to present to his American friends a woman whose importance in the serious, forwarding life of China is established, who has something to give in exchange, of knowledge and interpretation of China, for the things she seeks to know of the United States in order that she may carry them back with her as strands in the growing understanding and sympathy between the two great nations.

Other speakers welcomed Madame Wu and expressed conviction that her visit would materially strengthen friendly feeling and neighborliness between Peking and Boston as well as between the two nations.

HEARINGS HELD ON NEW STREETS

Private Roads in Dorchester and West Roxbury May Be Accepted

Public hearings were held today by the Board of Street Commissioners on the proposition to accept three private streets as public thoroughfares. Following the formal taking of these streets they will be laid out and paved at an expenditure of \$61,000, which will be taken from the loan of \$1,000,000 appropriated by the City Council last February. These streets are Eldridge and Linden, West Roxbury, and Milton Street, Dorchester.

Eldridge Street extends from Dale Street to Metropolitan Avenue, a distance of 750 feet. Because of the fact that there is a street of the same name in Boston the street commissioners proposed that it be named Dorchester Street and there was no objection. Walter Wragg, councilman, and 10 or more property owners in the street urged the commissioners to accept it. Bulah L. Williams and George Snowden opposed the taking of the streets on the ground that it involved an unnecessary expense to the abutting owners. Linden Street extends from Beach to Walworth Streets, a distance of 560 feet. There is another street in Boston by the same name and the ground that it involved an unnecessary expense to the abutting owners. Linden Street was accepted.

Milton Street, Dorchester, runs from Granite Avenue easterly for 1562 feet. Raymond F. Delano of the United Improvement Association, in behalf of 15 or more property owners, appeared for the petition. The street commissioners estimate the cost of improving these streets as follows: Eldridge, \$16,000; Linden Street, \$12,000, and Milton, \$33,000.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OFFICIAL IS ELECTED

CONCORD, N. H., June 29 (Special).—Alfred L. Felker of Laconia, State Commissioner of Agriculture, was

elect president of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League at the annual meeting to succeed the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Herbert W. Rainie, the Rev. Walter Crane Myers, Concord, and Dr. Willis P. Odell, Lancaster; secretary, the Rev. Edwin T. Cooke, Concord; treasurer, Guy H. Cutler, Concord; auditor, William C. Brunel, Concord.

At a testimonial dinner given to Mr. Lewis, who is now in the federal service in Boston, speakers were Governor Spaulding, Charles W. Tobey of Manchester, Chapt. George A. Parker, federal prohibition commissioner for New England; Ralph Chaswell, state commissioner for law enforcement; Maj. Phillip Hamlin of the Boston prohibition office; Raymond U. Smith, United States district attorney; Judge James W. Remick, Irving F. Goodwin, chief of police of Nashua; Michael J. Healy, chief of Manchester police; Edward H. Wason, Representative in Congress, and Federal Judge F. Morris.

CAMP OF Y. W. C. A. READY TO OPEN

First Group of Girls to Spend Holiday Week at Winneconnet

Girls from Greater Boston and other parts of Massachusetts are planning to spend the Fourth-of-July holidays and perhaps until July 9 at Camp Winneconnet, Martha's Vineyard, conducted by the Boston Young Women's Christian Association. The camp is to open for the season tomorrow.

These particular girls will be between the ages of 12 and 18 years, with members of the Girl Reserve staff in attendance. The second period, opening July 9 and extending to Sept. 2, is open to girls and young women from 16 to 35 years of age from New England and other states, who may stay either one or two weeks.

During the last period, Sept. 2 to 20, Winneconnet is known as Vacation House, with no age limit and no scheduled program planned. During

ing that time particularly business and professional women will visit the camp, spending as many weeks as they like, and selecting their own program of recreation. On a high bluff overlooking the sound and almost hidden in a grove of pines and oaks, Camp Winneconnet is regarded as an ideal vacation spot. An old manor house is the center of activities and dozens of brown tents scattered over the grounds afford shelter for those who prefer to live under canvas rather than the conventional roof.

Miss Ruth Page Sweet, one of the secretaries of the Boston Y. W. C. A., is in charge of the camp, with Miss Abbie Graham as director. There will also be a number of special instructors in craftsmanship, swimming and other athletics. Several boat trips are planned for each week, with explorations of the island, trips to lighthouses, the Indian reservation, old whaling ships and Gay Head. Horseback riding, clam bakes, basket and volley ball, theatricals, tennis, story hours and council fires all go to make up the camp program. Camp Winneconnet has been in operation for several years, each year seeing an increase in attendance. More than a dozen nationalities were represented at the camp last year, and the girls came from New York, New Jersey, Maine and New Hampshire as well as the local area.

LEADERS ADDRESS ACHIEVEMENT CAMP

Y. M. C. A. Men Stress Necessity for Hard Work

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29 (Special).—Blake A. Hoover, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the 290 boys and girls attending the annual Junior Achievement Camp in West Springfield this morning, starting off an unusually busy day.

Prof. Eugene Foster of the Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College addressed the camp last evening on the general subject of "Development of Character." "Anyone may be a leader," he said, "if he can pass the necessary tests. The qualities for leadership include willingness to work hard, as President Coolidge and Colonel Lindbergh have done, ability to see things through, capacity for thoroughness, and a clean line and ignorance of the words, 'I can't'."

"These qualities must be topped by character, for education and skill are not enough," he added. Leadership must be guided by morality, which has its roots in religion, he asserted.

Hundreds of attractive and useful articles for personal use and for the home are being produced by the club members and leaders. Most of the articles have been newly introduced at the camp as a result of recent research work of staff members. The new ideas will be taken back to home clubs for introduction next fall.

MILK AT 10 CENTS A QUART ANNOUNCED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 29 (P).—Milk producers in this section who are members of the recently formed Southern Mass. Dairymen's Union, a co-operative organization, announced today a plan to enter the retail field July 1 and deliver milk at patrons' homes for 10 cents a quart. The present price, established by the New Bedford Milk Dealers' Association, is 15 cents.

The union's decision to undersell the men to whom they formerly sold their output is the outcome, the union president said, of the dealers' refusal to pay the price which farmers in the union feel they must get to keep going. The dealers' insistence upon buying milk by weight and test rather than by liquid measure was also a factor, he said.

French Hat Shop

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Designed by Gage \$5

Soft, silky handkerchief felts Strikingly smart Distinctly original Superbly styled Moderately priced

Colors: White, Pink, Sand, Orchid, Monkey

Hardy Perennials Win Prize at Manchester Flower Show



Display of Mrs. J. H. Lancashire of Grafton Woods.

TEXTILE UNIONS COMMEND HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

products by purchasing more liberally cotton cloths and other cotton products. To the rank and file of the operatives we recommend that this campaign be started and kept up in the future.

"Cotton Year" Slogan Indorsed

"It is appropriate, due to our previous action, that we commend this well-intentioned move in order that the well-chosen slogan 'Cotton Year' will be an unbounded success, leaving a lasting impression on the purchasing public of benefit to the textile industry as well as to the operatives in the future not only a successful cotton year, but a successful general textile fabric year.

"The one important feature in the question of legislation that has received the attention of labor since our last convention in states where

under one head, with one constitution and one board of national officers. All of us expressed ourselves in favor of unity in the textile labor movement, willing to make sacrifices if need be to bring about this result. Let us not forget our previous declarations but continue to work toward this end."

LYNN GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS PLAN TOUR

LYNN, Mass., June 29 (Special).—About 40 members of the Lynn Garden Club, conducted by A. E. Urganhart, professional gardener and teacher of floriculture at the Essex Agricultural School, will make an automobile tour of some of the gardens of estates along the North Shore tomorrow for the purpose of observing methods and results in floriculture and landscape gardening and to collect ideas to apply in beautifying their own grounds.

The W. H. Moore estate in Prides Crossing and the J. H. Lancashire place at Manchester, as well as some places in Ipswich and Wenham, will be visited.

together with many friends of China.

Madame Wu, dressed in the frail, beautiful satin robes worn at court by an empress of the Tang dynasty, 780 A. D., and with her hair arranged in the lofty, formal headdress of ancient China, sat quietly and listened to greetings and expressions of international goodwill, forbearing to reply herself according to old established custom, delegating the expression of her gratitude for so warm a welcome and her deep emotion at being able, at last, to visit the United States, to her son, Dr. C. K. Wu, recently graduated from Johns Hopkins University.

The rooms in which the dinner, attended by some 300 friends, was held provided singularly appropriate background for arrangements which were characteristically Chinese in theme for the walls are decorated in French hand blocked paper whose makers borrowed its design from ancient China and the furniture is reminiscent of modeling with which Madame Wu must be familiar.

Dr. Wu, speaking for his mother, said that the expressions of earlier

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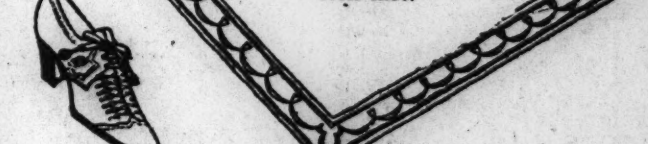
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BURT'S BOSTON

Many Vermont Boys and Girls Organize Into Forestry Clubs

Four-Year Program of Work Started Under Direction of State Club Leader—General Club Work Promoting Many Other Activities

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 29 (Special).—Forestry preservation and reforestation are receiving a great impetus in Vermont with the rapid formation of forestry clubs among the boys and girls of the State. To aid in the project, the extension service of the University of Vermont, with the Vermont forest service and state department of agriculture co-operating, a comprehensive four-year program has been arranged. It is now being put into practice among the various clubs by E. L. Ingalls of Burlington, state club leader.

Co-operative work among boys and girls along reforestation lines received a definite start last year with the organization of 10 forestry clubs in six counties in the State. There were slightly more than 100 members in the 10 clubs. Last year, these boys and girls planted several thousand trees for themselves and others. Many of them assisted in the planting of large forests established by private individuals or the best forest plantations planned and planted by the youthful members, are those of Edward Galusha of Shaftsbury and Edwin Jones of Weybridge.

Know Your Trees

Among the clubs organized last year is the K. Y. T. of Orleans, the initials representing "Know Your Trees." The club comprises 11 members, all of whom are girls. It is the only club with all girls in the State of Vermont, and so far as is known, is the only all-girl club in any State. Last year, their activities centered in the study of trees and reforestation projects but this year, they are planning to purchase land and plant seedlings. Their leader is Miss Marion House of Orleans.

One of the newest forestry clubs to organize is the Forest Preservers of Brattleboro. It comprises six boys under the leadership of County Club leader, E. P. Atherton of Brattleboro. Already they have made an auspicious start on the four-year program inaugurated by the extension service.

The four-year program assigns first grade work for the first year, nursery practice for the second, woodland improvement for the third, and planting for the fourth year.

The first year grade work features tree identification which is carried out through bud collection and leaf collection by means of prints. Timber estimating is also included and the young foresters are taught how to make callipers for measuring tree thickness, hypsometers for measuring tree heights and the correct methods of using these instruments. There is also a study course in shrub identification with leaf collections by means of prints. Seeds are also collected and the correct methods of using these instruments. There is also a study course in shrub identification with leaf collections by means of prints. Seeds are also collected and the correct methods of using these instruments.

FAR EAST TO SEND GROUPS TO MEETING

5000 Delegates Expected at Education Conference

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29 (Special).—Sailing from Shanghai on July 16 and from Yokohama on July 22, large delegations of Chinese and Japanese educators plan to attend the conference in Toronto, Canada, next Aug. 7-12, of the World Federation of Education Associations, according to an announcement today by Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education, and president of the federation.

The delegation will sail on the Empress of Asia, and heading the Chinese group will be Hsue-ung Hsiling, former Premier of China and president of the national association. The Japanese delegation will be led by Dr. M. Sawayama, president of the Imperial Japanese Educational Association, and member of the House of Peers. He is vice-president of the World Federation.

Consisting of more than 500, the British delegation will sail from Southampton on July 23 for Quebec. Representatives from England, Ireland and Scotland will be led by Frank W. Goldstone, secretary of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales.

CONTRACTS GRANTED FOR STREET PAVING

Contracts for repaving Boston streets and other municipal improvements, amounting to more than \$95,000, were yesterday awarded by Mayor Nichols as follows:

Frank J. Gallagher & Co., for repairs to field house at Mission Hill playground, \$10,465; A. Grand, for laying surface drain in Paris Street playground, \$716.50; Henry F. Malley, for laying sheet asphalt pavement in Quincy Street from Warren Street to Columbus Road, \$45,417.65; Walsh & Co., for repaving dump at Fort Hill wharf, \$10,611; Walsh & Co., for laying recut granite block pavement in Alford Street from Main Street to Malden bridge, \$14,219; Charles Capone, for laying sheet asphalt pavement in Crowell, Fernald and Westover streets, \$22,887.25; John T. Bradley, for whitening ceilings and painting walls in the City Hospital, \$2141.

PROMOTED TO IMPORTANT POST

Frank S. Austin who, since 1917, has been general storekeeper for the Boston & Albany Railroad, was appointed purchasing agent and will take up his duties on July 1. He succeeds Frederick A. Ryer who was placed on the retired list on his own request after 40 years of service. Mr. George E. Johnston who has been storekeeper at Allston, was appointed effective July 1, general storekeeper with headquarters at West Springfield.

BUS REGULATION IS CHALLENGED

Attorney Questions Power to Designate Barred Zones on Route

The claim that any order forbidding a licensed motorbus operator to pick up passengers within certain zones along his route is unconstitutional was made by Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General, as counsel for Alphonso Roberts, a Revere bus operator, at a hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission yesterday. He asked that a charge against Mr. Roberts for taking on and discharging passengers within restricted areas be dismissed. He added that if the commission ruled against him, he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Frank N. Orcutt, an inspector of the commission, testified to alleged violations of his certificate of necessity and convenience on the part of Mr. Roberts, which were not disputed.

Mr. Parker then said, in part: "This restriction is unreasonable and arbitrary with respect to the public served, and if put on because some other public service corporation might lose patronage, then it is manifestly discriminatory and unconstitutional."

The provision of law relative to paralleling existing lines is merely to give those lines the right to be heard on the question of issuing new certificates. Such certificates can be issued only if the old line is not giving proper service. So any restriction denies these communities the right to avail themselves of a public service which your certificate says is needed.

"Do you think the board has a right to say express service between two points is necessary, but that local service within those points is not needed?" "No," replied Mr. Parker. "I do not believe you can grant express rights through a territory and prohibit the holder of those rights doing a local business."

The commissioner replied: "That would mean that many of these certificates would be refused."

MECHANIC ARTS CLASS GRADUATED

Exercises Held at Training School, Boston

Graduation exercises of the Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts, conducted by the Boston School Department, were held this afternoon in the Parkman School, Lawrence district, South Boston. Eighty-nine graduates of the diploma course from John C. Broadhead, assistant superintendent, who also addressed them on the scope and importance of their work and the opportunity afforded them of helping boys and young men to fit themselves for industrial employment, that will be an asset to themselves, their employers and the community.

The training school was formerly the old school training school for Harcourt Street. It gives one and two-year courses, the men entering one or the other as previous training may determine, but requirements for graduation are the same from each group.

CORNER STONE LAYING PLANNED BY MASONS

Formal ceremonies will attend the laying of the corner stone of the new Dedham Masonic building, scheduled for 7 o'clock in the evening of July 7. Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge, will officiate.

Constellation Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Dedham, whose members have been largely responsible for raising the funds for the new building, and which will be quartered in the new structure, will be the host to scores of visiting Masters, Wardens and members, from lodges covering a wide area. Ralph D. Pettinelli, Worshipful Master of Constellation Lodge, has planned an attractive program for the occasion.

MASONS ADDRESSED BY GRAND MASTER

Ideals and purposes of Freemasonry were outlined by Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, at a largely attended meeting of Macedonian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in the Masonic apartments, Milton, last evening. The meeting was specially significant as marking the thirty-fifth anniversary of the institution of the lodge and the program planned by Charles E. Kidder, Worshipful Master, included the reading of the history of the lodge.

Mr. Simpson urged that all ancient customs of the fraternity be continued, warning against permitting any new purposes to enter. Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, spoke of the recognition given the fraternity by those not connected with it. A large suite of prominent Masons of the year 1926, which represents a 1500 per cent increase in the organization's existence.

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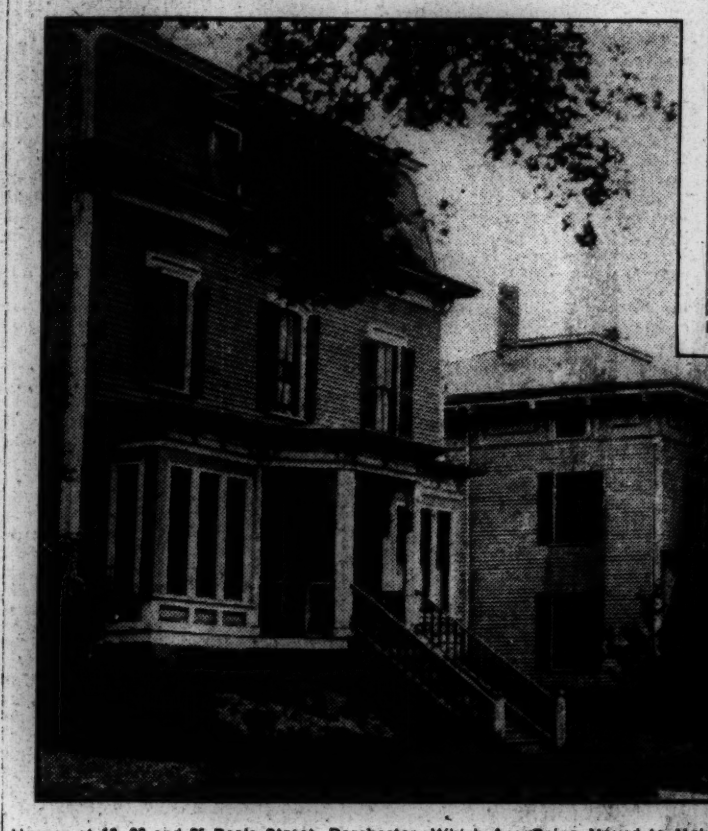
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DORCHESTER HOUSES MOVED TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW TUNNEL

Fine Modern Structures Sold at Reasonable Prices, But Cost of Moving Them and Purchase of New Sites Greatly Increased Cost

The metallic clink of heavy jacks and the protesting, rasping creak of solidly tenoned timbers as they yield inch by inch, are familiar sounds in the neighborhood of Beale and Brunswick Streets, Dorchester, where houses at 18, 22 and 26 Beale Street, and 4 and 5 Brunswick Street, are being moved from the path of the



Houses at 18, 22 and 26 Beale Street, Dorchester, Which Are Being Moved to Make Way for the New Tunnel of the Dorchester Rapid Transit Subway System.

new tunnel of the Dorchester rapid transit system.

Last week prospective buyers assembled in vacant rooms and hallways while the municipal auctioneer, Robert T. Fowler, called for bids on the houses. Mr. Fowler required that each purchaser agree to remove the house he bought before July 15.

Although the houses were auctioned off at prices much lower than the assessed valuation, the cost of the houses, Mr. Fowler said, involved hundreds of dollars and new site entail additional expenditures. Eighteen Beale street, which was listed as "a square upstanding two-family house, with a slate roof, steam heat, with 12 rooms," was sold to James A. Quinn for \$275. The house at number 22 also went to Mr. Quinn for \$250. This is an eight-room two-family house with a slate roof and all modern improvements.

The nine-room, single frame building at 26 Beale street, went to Peter Allen, as did the house at 4 Brunswick street. The house at 26 Beale street brought \$275, while the other sold for \$180. Melville E. Rich bought for \$1300 the house at 5 Brunswick street, which is a two-family affair with a new asphalt shingle roof, 12 rooms and all modern conveniences.

Contract has been awarded to P. G. DeArmond & Son of Westboro, to build an addition to the Junior High School on Seaward Road, Wellesley, for the Town of Wellesley, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. Brick and cast stone, second class construction, one story, 161 by 35 feet. Architect Benjamin Proctor Jr. of Boston. Heating Engineer R. D. Kimball Company of Boston.

Contract has been awarded to Charles A. Turner of Boston, to make alterations to the store at 136 Newbury Street, Boston, for Anna Lawless. Architect Henry Bailey Alden.

The property owned by Helen J. Lutt on the state road at Sandown, N. H., containing 37 acres of land, six-room house and other buildings, has been sold to Sylvia B. Cook of Boston.

The property on Union Street, West Bridgewater, consisting of 22 acres with buildings has been sold by Ralph L. Richardson to the Clapp Company.

The property of Marian I. West at 224 Beulah Street, Whitman, has been sold to Andrew and Mary

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LARGE CAMPS ARE OPENED AT FRESH AIR FARM

Nearly 200 Boys and Girls From South End to Spend Entire Summer Their

Two new large camps, one for boys and one for girls, at the Morgan Memorial fresh air camp at South Athol, will be host this summer during July and August to the largest number of young folks from the South End that it has ever accommodated. Nearly 200 boys and girls, ranging in age from 2 to 15 years, will spend the whole summer on the Morgan Memorial 600-acre farm, 1200 feet above sea level, besides large numbers of others up to 15 years of age, who will spend a few weeks there.

The main group of the children will leave the Morgan Memorial buildings on Shawmut Avenue, Friday morning, in a fleet of automobiles and trucks, accompanied by a large corps of workers. The children assigned to the nursery camp, from 2 to 5 years of age, and numbering 50, will make the trip to South Athol in buses, starting tomorrow morning.

Dedication of the two new camps, the new girls' camp built by the Community Welfare Association of Massachusetts and made possible largely through the efforts of Miss C. Adelaide Clark, founder of the organization, and G. S. Perkins, the treasurer, and the boys' camp built on the shore of Big Spec pond, will take place on Sunday, July 10, when a special program will be carried out, including a number of prominent speakers and special music.

Entertainments Staged
During the summer, entertainments will be staged by the separate camps of boys and girls, with an occasional general camp entertainment in which all the camps will contribute features. Last summer the camp received a number of invitations to give entertainments at hotels and town halls in neighboring places and it is expected that other invitations for nightly entertainments will be received this year. Each Sunday there will be outdoor services with pageantry, from the Morgan Memorial Common at South Athol Four Corners.

The daily routine at the camp includes directed play, sports of various kinds, hiking, swimming under the care of experts, cultivation of small individual gardens, the products of which are sent to the children at harvesting, and an hour on alternate days in the camp industrial school under the direction of Miss Kate F. Hobart.

More than 700 children from the South End made application to be taken to the camp, the largest number of applications ever received. In addition to the children cared for at South Athol, other groups numbering from 50 to 100 will be given daily outings at the Lucy Stone Home on Boutwell Street, Dorchester. The Rev. Glenn D. Glazier, children's pastor of Morgan Memorial, will be superintendent of the South Athol camps.

RAILROAD PETITIONS TO MODIFY SERVICE
New Haven Lines Propose Station Discontinuance
The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad petitioned yesterday the State Department of Public Utilities for permission to discontinue train service at the Crescent Avenue Station on its main line in view of the fact that the construction of the Dorchester rapid-transit line is nearing completion at that point.

The railroad also seeks to discontinue station stops at Savin Hill at such time as it shall be advised by the City of Boston that the rapid-transit construction has been completed to that point.

The utilities commission will hold a hearing on this petition on Tuesday, July 12, at 10:30 a. m.

CAMBRIDGE REFUSES CAR COMPANY REQUEST
By a vote of 9 to 6 the Cambridge City Council last night sustained Mayor Edward W. Quinn in his veto of a proposed ordinance that would have permitted the Boston Elevated Railway Company to carry standing passengers on its buses in Cambridge. The action of the council followed a public hearing, at which representatives of the street car company were the only speakers in favor of the proposal.

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The same low prices prevail here as at our Boston Shop

Municipal Air Opportunities Described by Lt.-Col. H. H. Blee

Government Air Executive Tells of Great Progress in Developing United States Airways and Airports

A concise, clean-cut description of air progress to date with pertinent comments on the need of the development of real airports by municipalities characterized the speech given by Lt.-Col. H. H. Blee of the Department of Commerce talking at the joint aviation luncheon given by representative business, military and aviation organizations of Greater Boston at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Here was a tabloid account giving just the essential points on aviation that interest the business man with none of the tedious details which so often feature discussions of a technical subject of this sort. The talk was short and pithy and in itself was duly appreciated by one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the main dining room of the chamber.

To those who have seen in airplanes flying above something of a novelty, a playing around with the carrying of mail as a sort of glorified justification for young men who like to wing their way through the clouds, the revelation of carefully studied airways, landing fields, lighted beacons and radio beacons proved something of a shock. Here a real transportation system was being rapidly established in such a quiet and orderly manner that its presence was hardly suspected.

The long routes from coast to coast with their branch lines were described. Beacon lights throwing a beam a distance of 25 miles on a clear night swing six times a minute in a circle at intervals of 10 miles along these organized routes. Every 35 miles there are intermediate landing fields to take care of emergency landings. These dot the airway between the main "ports."

Field Lighting Details
These fields are about 1500 feet square and have border lights at 250-foot intervals around the field. These lights are green on the side where the best air entrance may be obtained and red on the sides where air obstacles such as windmills, church spires, water towers may be encountered. One of the main beacons lights a corner of this field and from this tower is suspended a cone, a long white cloth tube through which the wind blows filling it out so that it stands out at right angles to the supporting pole, swinging freely in the wind and thereby indicating to the pilot about to land just which way the wind is blowing. This cone is flood lighted at night so that the wind may be determined after dark.

At the base of these regular 10-mile beacons is a long white concrete base made in the form of an arrow indicating the direction of the course, while on the roof of the power house on a white background the beacon number is indicated in black and the route number in red. This is located at the rear end of the arrow.

One of the most intriguing points regarding these beacons is the fact that they so aptly justify the name "automatic." Most of them are operated by power from local lighting company lines, while the more isolated beacons have a motor-driven generator looked after by a caretaker.

These beacons have a sunlight switch which automatically throws the beacon on as soon as the sun's rays leave it at sunset and switch it off when the sun's rays strike it at dawn. In addition to this ingenious arrangement a lamp switcher is built into the beacon which in case of a burn-out automatically brings a new lamp into place and properly operates it without interrupting the operation of the beacon in the least. This product of Yankee inventiveness received great applause.

Radio Beacons Discussed
Next in line was the description of radio beacons, discussed so many times on the radio page of this paper. This device sends out two radio beams along a given course and when the pilot is flying along on his course two small white lights ahead of him read with equal intensity. If he veers to the right the right light gets dim or goes out and if to the left the same thing occurs on the other side.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blee then described further aids to flight now being developed by the Bureau of Standards which will make piloting in the fog and darkness even more accurate, including a capacity altimeter which registers very accurately the exact distance the ground is located beneath the plane so that night landings even without lights is made possible. This device becomes particularly accurate under 100 feet, its most useful range.

Many tables of interesting figures were projected on a screen showing the great increase in efficiency in flying on scheduled routes so that at present nearly 97 per cent efficiency is obtained. Great emphasis was

placed on the safety phase of flying, figures showing that some 2,500,000 miles of flying per fatality were achieved last year, a record which, Lieutenant-Colonel Blee said, places carefully conducted commercial flying on a par if not ahead of motor car travel on our present crowded highways.

To the business men he urged further patronage of the air mail and the development of air ports. He said that those cities which had sufficient foresight to build modern, well-lighted and regulated air ports would naturally attract the greatest amount of commercial air traffic. He also stated that the American plan of subsidized aviation meant that this new art would have to be developed along sound, economic lines which would in turn provide a foundation for the finest commercial air service in the world, encouraging normal competition between air transport companies and municipalities.

Sunset Stories
Too Much Water Came
MR. SCROGGINS, the lively old squirrel of Boston Common, was sitting in the doorway of his home in Ulmus Americana (American Elm) near the frog-pond on a hot July morning. "What's that scratching?" he said as a faint noise came to his ears, such as a kitten makes on a screen door.

"It's me!" came a tiny voice, which wasn't the best of grammar but then the speaker, Levi the turtle, is very little and hasn't had as much instruction in grammar as some others.

"Well, well, well!" said Mr. Scroggins, as he peered down the huge trunk of the elm tree and caught sight of little Levi, pawing away with his flippers at the bark of a tree this hot morning when all orphan turtles should be enjoying their frog pond." The frog pond is where Levi lives.

"Come down, and I'll tell you," answered Levi in his wee voice no bigger than a butterfly's whisper but the best he has.

Mr. Scroggins put on his high silk hat, buttoned his swing-tail coat, all three buttons, and with his cane in one paw used the other three skillfully to scamper down the tree. Levi was dusty and gasping.

"Oh, Mr. Scroggins, the water has gone out of the frog pond," he said, pausing for breath between each word. "All night long it was running out through big holes. I couldn't sleep. And this morning I fell asleep for a while and when I woke up the water all had gone. What shall I do?"

Mr. Scroggins leaned on his cane and pushed his hat down over his eyes to keep the sun out so he could think better. "That's all right, Levi," he said stoutly. "When you've lived in the Common as long as I have you won't worry about the water in the frog pond. It comes and goes. They let it run out every once in a while to keep the place nice and clean. Follow me and everything will be all right."

They walked to the frog pond, Mr. Scroggins in the lead swinging his cane, and Levi with his head out and panting. Sure enough, as Levi had said, all the water was gone, the center of a big post of brass stood up like the stump of a tree and Mr. Scroggins pointed to it. "The water comes through some holes in that thing, Levi," said Mr. Scroggins. "I'll see what can be done." The old squirrel walked across the dry bottom of the frog pond and with a brisk leap was on top of the thing.

"Now," he said, "there's something or other that you do to this," and he reached down and touched a little wheel. "Z-Z-Z-Z-ZZZZZ!"

A hundred little streams of water burst from the stump just as the water comes from the nozzle of a big hose. It was a strong stream and since Mr. Scroggins was right in its path it lifted him up into the air and turned him round and round. He roared with the rushing water like a sailor on the back of a dolphin. His hat got caught in it and went shooting way up into the air. His cane got mixed up in it and it too went shooting.

All in all it was a moment when a great deal was going on. Then suddenly the water stopped coming as suddenly as it had started. Mr. Scroggins found him-

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With the Libraries

Group Service to Immigrants
By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER
Librarian of the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library

Social work falls naturally into three classifications, technically called case work, family social work, and group service. In case work the problem of the individual is considered, in family social work the family is the unit, and the service given is based on the possible development of the family as a whole. Group service is service which can be given to a number of people together instead of individually.

All three types exist in library relations with the public. The individual case is the one most often noted and most easily illustrated. (An article in this column on March 9 dealt with this type.) Family service is well typified in such cases as that of the Polish woman who told a library attendant, "My husband used to get drunk and to beat me, but since he has Polish books from the library he has stopped drinking, and our life is peaceful and happy."

Individual and family service have the human appeal which always catches the attention and interest of the public. The value of group service lies in its far-reaching possibilities, securing a maximum of result for a minimum of personal work, its reactions extending far beyond anything envisioned at the beginning.

Mr. Bostwick in his interesting and suggestive brochure, "Group Service in the St. Louis Library" (1924), makes a general classification of groups which may be served by the library: hereditary, educational, social, fraternal, athletic, etc.

The library in an immigrant community offers perhaps its greatest service to the hereditary group by furnishing books in the native language for the development of intellectual interests and of the reading habit, and for the preservation of the native culture. Co-ordinate with this service must also be the educational service which helps to acquire the language and thought of America. Many libraries furnish rooms for classes in English under the direction of local school authorities, or Y. M. C. A. or other volunteer teachers, and some generous-hearted librarians do teaching themselves as volunteer work. The motive of all such service is fine, but the work is a proper function of the school board and the library should assume responsibility only until the teaching work can be otherwise provided for.

Citizenship Classes
In many places the instruction in English and in citizenship are included in one course of study; in others, preparation for second papers is regarded as a separate advanced course. In Cleveland classes for this purpose are conducted by the Citizens Bureau, a local organization financed by the community fund, and are held in library branches throughout the city. The library renders one service in furnishing the material for these classes, and another in giving information about them, and a third in offering books on government and citizenship for the use of the candidates.

Other opportunities for group service in the educational line often develop naturally. A typical case was one where a librarian asked a representative of the school extension service to give a lecture on the library to the library. A special "party" with a lecture on an interesting theme, and a social hour afterward can be made to draw groups of any age. In an immigrant community the potency of such lectures lies in the fact that the pictures can be understood whether the language is or not.

Taking the library to the group is another form of service applicable in any sort of a community. Because the church holds so large a place in

the life of most immigrant groups, the church society is the group most often available for this sort of promotion. A boys' society of a Slovenian parish sent a delegation to the branch library asking for a loan of books for reading in their "club room" in the parish building. Proper conditions as to care were promised and the librarian offered to inaugurate the "library" with a little talk. The books chosen were mostly adventure of a very high class, and the opening talk was so successful as to inspire much enthusiasm in the boys, all of whom did actually read almost every book in the collection. Inspired by this experience, the librarian solicited an invitation to the girls' society. They had no club room in which to install books, so a collection was taken along, and loaned after the talk. Girls who did not already have library cards filled out application blanks, the books were charged to their names and later returned to the library, where membership cards were waiting for them. This is a practical way of stimulating library use in any kind of a group, but of course it does take time.

In a later article we shall discuss the more ambitious forms of group service offered, roughly described as "foreign afternoons," "foreign evenings," with their wide reach, their broad interest, their interracial and international influence.

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Mrs. Roxie R. McClure, Natchez, Miss.
Mrs. Anna K. Hone, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Rose, Rutherford, N. J.
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Harold Boardman, Fairfax Park, Eng.
Robert C. Bainbridge, Cambridge, Eng.
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Clarence Layton, Kansas City, Mo.
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Played Golf
(From Montreal Star)

GEORGE GADD is a golfer. He learned the game on British links, where he was taught also something that is not so readily acquired as skill with wood and iron club—the unwritten law, the golfer's code of honor.

Gadd is a member of the British team that has come to America to match its prowess against the great golfers of this continent. Playing at Oakmont in the United States open tournament, Gadd had an experience which enabled him to give unchallengeable evidence of his respect for the traditions of that British sportsmanship in which he was cradled.

During the course of play George Gadd played two strokes with a ball that he believed his own, but which he discovered a few seconds too late was a stray changing. The penalty of this technical breach of the rules is disqualification, so stern is what Mrs. Battle of another pastime termed the "strict rigor of the game." Disqualification meant the dashing of hopes he had cherished, the dispelling a dream he had travelled 3000 miles to transform into reality.

The sequel to his mistake is told in his own words: "I just had to go and tell the referee I had disqualified myself."

George Gadd would laugh at the

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

FARMERS BUSY IN MANCHURIA DESPITE WARS

Helped by Large Influx of Peasants, Northern Province Flourishes

DAIREN, Manchuria (Special Correspondence)—The name which is generally applied to the three northern provinces of China, has hitherto been fortunate in escaping the chronic state of civil war which is devastating and impoverishing the greater part of the country. Now, however, this happy immunity is beginning to disappear and there are signs that Manchuria is being obliged to bear the burdens of warfare, although as yet in indirect form.

The battered, rapidly depreciating currency which one is obliged to handle in Harbin and Mukden is the first sign that the inhabitants of Manchuria are being compelled to pay the cost of the ambitions of the war lords. Chang Tso-lin's method of financing is simplicity itself. His authorities buy up the Manchurian farmers' beans and other crops with the paper money which the Manchurian banks issue almost ad libitum. The crops are then brought to Dairen and sold for solid Japanese yen, or silver currency. But very little of the yen or the silver ever finds its way into the interior of Manchuria. It flows into China, where it is swallowed up in paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has only developed in comparatively recent times, is not advantageous for foreign trade and Chang's refusal to permit the circulation of the yen in the interior of Manchuria, together with his drastic actions against bankers whom he accuses of tampering with his currency have been a source of friction between him and the Japanese diplomatic and commercial representatives.

There are other points on which disagreement has arisen between Chang and Japan, which holds the paramount economic position in Manchuria through its possession of the port of Dairen, with the adjacent leased territory, and its control of the South Manchurian Railroad, far and away the most important and profitable industrial and commercial enterprise in Manchuria. Chang is attempting to close the native city of Mukden to foreign trade and has also developed projects highly distasteful in the eyes of the Japanese, for building a network of railroads both east and west of the South Manchurian Railroad will run parallel to the latter and threaten seriously to compete with it, should they ever be completed.

Railroad Construction Begins

The construction of one stretch of railroad, from Tahushan, on the Peking-Mukden Railroad, to Payin-tai, in Inner Mongolia, has actually begun, and the Japanese strongly disapprove the rumored intention of the Chinese authorities to prolong this line to a port on the Gulf of Pechili, thereby heavily cutting into the trade of Dairen. One finds here a general conviction that these economic disagreements have led to a certain cooling in the formerly cordial political relations between the Japanese Government and the Mukden war lord.

Meanwhile Manchuria remains a relatively prosperous section of China. This is due partly to its abundance of natural resources and the fact that, except for the short-lived rebellion of General Kuo-Sung-lin in the winter of 1925-1926, its territory has been free from actual hostility, although the interior of the country is pretty badly infested with brigands.

Manchuria's unsettled land attracts a constant wave of colonists from the overcrowded provinces of eastern China and new settlers are coming in at the rate of hundreds of thousands a year. As a result of this movement the Chinese farmers are gradually encroaching on the former grazing lands of Mongolia. The ancestors of the Mongols more than once overran, devastated and subjugated China; now the Chinese

farmer takes his slow and peaceful revenge.

The South Manchuria Railway Company, with its mileage of approximately 700 miles, is Japan's chief instrument for the economic penetration of the country. The railway, which is a very well managed concern, maintains well equipped modern hotels, rents land, operates boat services, supports schools and other institutions and generally plays a leading rôle in the country. Its total receipts increased from 9,768,887 yen in 1907 to 106,491,136 yen in 1926.

Manchuria cannot be considered an outlet for Japan's population; its population of 22,000,000 includes less than 200,000 Japanese. But Manchuria, with its soy beans and their derivatives, bean cake and bean-oil, is a valuable source of raw material for Japanese industries, which have discovered many ingenious uses for these bean products. The Fushun coal mines yield a yearly output of 6,000,000 tons and the Fushun shale oil supply is also potentially valuable. Despite the limited amount of territory which is under its direct administrative control, Japan has a firm economic grip on Manchuria; and the Japanese Government shows a disposition to maintain this grip, regardless of what changes may take place in China.

Naga Tribesmen Prevailed on to Abandon Barbarous Rites

Burma Expedition Finds Chiefs of Assam Natives Willing to Discontinue Their Human Sacrifices

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The expedition to the Naga Hills sent by the Burma Government has, it is officially stated, more than fulfilled expectations. A very large number of promises to discontinue human sacrifices have been received from the chiefs, most of whom personally visited the "Manau," the gathering of Naga chiefs, to confirm such promises.

On their return journey the members of the expedition halted at Shinyang and there they convened a Manau to which the Naga chiefs were invited. Apart from the opportunity which this afforded for the entertainment and presentation of small gifts to those who were deputed to the recognition of the Burma Government, the Manau had other and more important purposes. It was held after the expedition had finally left the Naga Hills and when

the chiefs had had ample time to consider the promises given by them and to decide whether or not to cement them further. The chiefs, coming, as they did, from different tribes and areas, were afforded an opportunity of discussing the question of human sacrifice in all its aspects and of arriving at a definite conclusion as to the general feeling of the country.

Attendance Voluntary

Attendance at the Manau was entirely voluntary, and many of those invited had to make a journey of as much as 100 miles through difficult and unfriendly country in order to attend it. In spite of this, over 500 of the chiefs and their followers, representing some 30 different clans, came in, and a mushroom town sprang up round the camp with astonishing rapidity. The Naga carries little or nothing except a few

handfuls of rice and his weapons. Bamboo provide for nearly all his other wants, his cooking and other utensils and his shelter. The more luxurious make a bamboo mat to sleep on and a log of wood to serve as a pillow.

Checking Freed Slaves

During the return journey to Malingkwan the officers of the expedition checked a large number of the slaves liberated last year. These people showed every sign of having settled down quickly to their changed conditions of life. Most of them have left the chiefs' "long houses" and are building smaller ones for themselves. It was anticipated that a large number of them might leave the Hukawng Valley and thus adversely affect agricultural conditions. The exodus has, however, been negligible. A number have left their villages and rejoined their families, previously held as slaves in other parts of the valley. But the general distribution of the population has been little affected.

AMERICAN MEMORIAL FOR PRINCES STREET

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—A letter from Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of Philadelphia was read at a meeting of the Lord Provost's Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council recently with reference to the arrangements for handing over in September next, the American War Memorial presented by men of Scottish descent in America which is to be erected in Princes Street Gardens. It was stated in this letter that it was expected that the American Ambassador to Great Britain would be present on this occasion and would hand over the memorial on behalf of the subscribers.

The committee resolved to recommend the magistrates and council to confer the freedom of the city upon Alexander Bigelow Houghton, the Ambassador, in appreciation of his visit to the city. The Lord Provost said that it would interest not only the council but also all the citizens to know that a very large number of Americans were coming over by a special vessel to take part in this celebration.

JUGOSLAV-ITALIAN RELATIONS IMPROVE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, June 29.—There are strong indications that the settlement of the Yugoslav-Albanian quarrel will have a beneficial effect on the relations between the two countries. The fact that direct conversations have been opened in Rome between Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, and the Yugoslav Minister and also in Belgrade between the Italian Minister there and the Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs is considered in competent diplomatic circles of both countries to point decidedly to a systematic change of relations, while Belgrade messages report that comment on Italian policy is undergoing a noticeable change toward friendliness and understanding.

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GREEK BANKER DECLARES NEED OF FOREIGN LOAN

Nation Advised to Encourage Return of Capital That Has Flown Abroad

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—At the annual meeting of the National Bank of Greece, recently held in this city, the Governor, Alexander N. Diomedes, declared that a foreign loan to stabilize Greek finance is imperative, but that certain corrective measures must first be taken by Greece itself.

"Greece must follow the straight and narrow path pointed out by the teachings of economics and experience," he declared. "During the past 15 years—i.e., since the date of the Balkan wars—Greece, having been engaged in immense struggles, has expended for extraordinary requirements, military needs, and in the settlement and maintenance of refugees (including the refugee loan) a total sum exceeding \$173,000,000."

"Of this amount, the traction representing assistance from abroad amounts only to \$36,000,000, which was received in the form of loans. The whole of the remainder was found in the country from its own resources. It is, consequently, not a matter of surprise if, after this immense effort, some exhaustion is noticeable. This exhaustion is so much the greater as, during recent years, there has occurred a large increase of immobilized capital in many works of agriculture and industrial productions, which give slow returns."

Country's Burdens Light

"Our country is certainly one of those which have the lightest burdens to bear on account of the National debt. In spite of the wars, the disasters and the heavy and sometimes unreasonable expenditure, we have a National debt amounting to only about 341 gold drachmas per head of population, while in 1912 the proportion amounted to 381 gold drachmas."

On the other hand, the actual wealth of the country is incomparably greater, the production is more plentiful and of a higher order, the amount invested in savings more regular and wider spread, and our country is in general richer and endowed with an agricultural and industrial organization incomparably more complete. There is, consequently, no economic argument against turning abroad for capital, of which the destination would be

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the assistance of production, and not investment in unfruitful objects which serve but to increase our liabilities."

Return of Capital Encouraged

"The confidence which will certainly return with our monetary convalescence will not only bring back to the country the capital which has flown abroad, and will lead it to demand Greek drachma securities which are now in a weak condition, but it will, above all, remove all psychological impediments to that free movement of capital between the different markets which automatically creates an equilibrium."

This capital will be attracted wherever there is more profitable temporary or permanent employment; it will fill the deficiencies in our balance sheet, and will contribute most powerfully to the reduction of the rate of interest, which will bring it down to levels not much above those prevailing elsewhere.

Assistance Necessary

"It is, however, unthinkable that we shall succeed in reaching this point if we are left to ourselves. No state, however wealthy and economically organized, can restore its faltering monetary condition by resting on its own resources. The question is only what extent and what form assistance from abroad can take. In order that a successful solution shall be found assistance is required."

Believe that our country has obtained this assistance as far as possible by the recent settlement of the war debt. In return for abandoning the balance of the credits of the agreement, 1918, we have the assurance of the British Government that, in the effort which the country will make to restore the national finances and to obtain a sound currency—and which will take the form of an adequate plan—it will enjoy the full support of that Government in finding the necessary means and in the successful realization of the proper combinations for that object."

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Clearaway of "Perfection" Colored Kid Pumps and Oxfords, \$7.65 Formerly \$10

Gimbels, Market Street Building, First Floor. Charge Accounts Invited.

LARGE ADDITION TO CAPE LIBRARY

Literary Treasures Saved for the Nation by Sir Abe Bailey

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—The new wing of the South African Library in Cape Town, which houses the famous Fairbridge collection, has been officially opened by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog. The new building has been erected and 15,000 literary treasures saved for the nation by the generosity of Sir Abe Bailey, a South African mining magnate and a member of the Legislative Assembly. The collection which was assembled by Charles A. Fairbridge, was bought for £5000 and the new building cost £7,500. The books include some valuable seventeenth century volumes describing old Dutch voyages, which cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Among others in the collection are the Klare "Beskriving van Cabo de Bona Esperanza," printed in Amsterdam in 1652—the year when van Riebeeck landed on the shore of Table Bay—which contains old maps, pictures, and the earliest descriptions of the cape.

Sir Carruthers Beattie, the vice-principal of the Cape Town University said that the South African Library was trying to do in South Africa what the library of the British Museum was doing for England and the Prime Minister described the library as one of the finest and most important in the Southern Hemisphere.

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View From Monitor's Paris Office



Looking Out From the New Headquarters Can Be Seen the Wide Stretch of the Famous Avenue de l'Opéra.

New Monitor Office in Avenue de l'Opéra Commands View of Paris Thoroughfare

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The Paris office of The Christian Science Monitor is now removed to excellent quarters recently secured for it. Located on the Avenue de l'Opéra, at the corner of the Rue de l'Echelle, the office, which occupies the entire first floor corner of the flat-top-shaped site looking up the magnificent avenue to the Opera House itself, is remarkably easy of access. Strangers to Paris will find it without difficulty because of the almost universal habit of using the Avenue de l'Opéra as the center from which to calculate distances and directions.

From the standpoint of office efficiency and service to readers and advertisers, the new quarters will compare favorably with any newspaper offices on the Continent. Ample space for the various departments has been provided, and there is a pleasant room overlooking the avenue itself where visitors may consult files of the Monitor, work out their itineraries, write letters, make appointments, or rest. In the entrance hall is located an inquiry bureau where a well-informed attendant will answer questions relating both to the Monitor itself and to

the multitude of other things concerning which visitors to the French capital usually require information. The photograph printed on this page was taken from the window of the new quarters and shows the Opera House itself at the head of the avenue. On all sides are the shops that make Paris famous the world over—dressmakers, milliners, jewelers, art and picture stores, as well as the more famous Parisian restaurants and places of historical interest. Only a short distance away is the Rue de Rivoli, with the Tuilleries and the Tuilleries Gardens by its side.

Readers of the Monitor are welcome to visit these new quarters and to make use of them in any practicable way.

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HOW TO SEE SPAIN FROM A BASKET

MADRID (Special Correspondence)—Two young Spanish sportsmen propose to make a tour of Spain in a large wicker basket drawn by a donkey.

The journey will, it is believed, be accomplished in about five months, and the whole of the expenses of the organization which will be incurred is being contributed by a newspaper in the province of Santander, whence the adventurers recently set off.

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PRIVATE CONTROL TERMED PROPER UTILITY POLICY

State Supervision Is Better
Than Municipal Operation,
Prof. T. H. Reed Holds

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 29 (Special)—Monopolistic private control, under the supervision of state commission, was regarded as the solution of the public utility problem by Prof. Thomas H. Reed of the University of Michigan at the fifth Commonwealth conference round table on municipal ownership and control at the state University of Iowa.

Although no one took direct issue, Frank G. Pierce of the Iowa League of Municipalities pointed out that this state has a lower rate for practically all public utilities without a state rate-fixing commission than has its neighbors who have them.

Rate Adjustment Provision

The indeterminate franchise, providing for rate adjudication with a supervisory body, was generally accepted as the best arrangement that could be hoped for, aside from efficient and profitable municipal control, which Prof. A. H. Ford of the University of Iowa said was impossible for cities below a 50,000 population. Professor Hatton, however, held out for municipal ownership of the one utility, which he maintained was a monopoly, the water supply.

William B. Munro, professor of political science at Harvard University and president of the American Political Science Association, made two statements at the first round table to which half a dozen other leaders expressed variance. The first was that the form of a city government mattered little; the second, that he was entirely opposed to all efforts to bring unwilling voters to the polls.

Dr. A. R. Hatton, member of the Cleveland City Council, upheld the city manager system which has been in force in Cleveland for four years, advocating more home rule for cities and less interference from state legislatures.

Home Rule for Cities

Mr. Hatton's plea for home rule for cities brought a reply from Prof. William Anderson of the University of Minnesota, who maintained that public sentiment alone could make unenforceable any unreasonable demands which a state might make on a city.

Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, criticized the attitude of suspicion which actuates state legislatures in taking powers from the city that should be exercised by either city or state and then refusing to exercise them, to the great disadvantage of the city.

Professor Reed brought forward the proposition of dispensing with the rural township organization. Due to increased speed of transportation, the county might well be the smallest governmental unit outside municipalities, he held.

In compensation for the loss of the township Professor Reed suggested the formation of a regional government, "based on principles of economic and social unity and caring for common needs."

CEYLON TO SUPPORT NATIVE LANGUAGE

Congress to Revive Interest
in Sinhalese

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The seventh annual Congress of Sinhalese Literary Associations was recently held in Colombo, the main object of the congress being to revive interest in the Sinhalese language and literature, which the promoters of the congress consider are fast being forgotten and neglected by the permanent population of the island.

Professor Leith-Smith of the Ceylon University College, who was one of the speakers, warned his hearers that the Sinhalese Literary Congress movement should not be a separatist literary movement. Literature had no barriers, he observed, and its history was full of examples of the stimulating influence of one country's literature upon another.

With regard to the Bengali literary renaissance of the nineteenth century, the history of which should be a great encouragement to those who were working for a similar renaissance of Sinhalese literature, it was clear that the contact with Western literature had much to do with it. He therefore stressed the importance of translations from foreign languages into the Sinhalese tongue. There was at present too great a gap between the classical Sinhalese and the vernacular, the professor declared, and there was no better way of bridging that gap than by translations from other languages.

BRITISH SCHOLAR HONORED
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Prof. Gilbert Murray, the eminent British scholar and regius professor of Greek at Oxford University, was among the recipients of honorary degrees at Cambridge recently.

Prof. A. R. Hatton, member of the City Council of Cleveland, O., and H. L. McCracken of Penn College, Oskaloosa, Ia., spoke in favor of municipal ownership, both as a means of obtaining service and as a means to prevent the corporations from charging "all the traffic will bear."

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College Men Turn Troubadours, Bartering Song for Sustenance

Graduates of Pomona College, Southern California,
Earn Way Across Continent for Graduate
Study at Eastern University

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Four Southern California college men, who a year ago decided to emulate the bards of old and sing their way across the continent to enroll at Columbia University for graduate study, have made the return trip to California, arriving in Claremont recently.

The Lyman Singers, as they are known, are made up of four graduates of Pomona College: John Mangold of Pomona, Blackwell Smith of Claremont, Raymond Moremen of Upland, and Gentry McCorkle of Claremont.

While singing their way through the country, they have been serenaded by Governor Smith. Their entire living expenses and costs of education have been defrayed by song.

Their experiences as troubadours are not new to history. Germany had its Minnesingers, England its minstrel, Wales its bard, and Italy its Trovatore, who furnished entertainment for king and peasant alike.

In the earlier days of vaudeville and drama in the United States, before the time when an equity association guaranteed a stranded actor his return, or assisted him on to another stand, many stories are told of the singers and entertainers who faced the hardship of the road.

The singer today is indeed more multifarious in his interests than were his ancestors. In feudal days a minstrel sometimes begged when money was scarce and entertainment was not wanted. When they could not sing they earned a meal as dish washers. But as these troubadours of different ages numbered knights, kings, peasants, railroad barons and miners as their friends, the Lyman Singers include in one small group a representative of four different kinds of labor.

Mr. Moremen is a singer and a student of voice and organ; Mr. McCorkle, a singer and economist; Mr. Mangold, a singer and administrator of schools; and Mr. Smith, a singer and law student. All are young and ambitious, romantic and full of adventure.

The four men left New York to sing their way home, presenting concerts at Niagara Falls, Chicago and Seattle, where they filled a number of engagements. From Seattle they sang their way south to Los Angeles on board one of the coastal liners. The quartet will fill engagements in California this summer, but will sing their way back to graduate school in September.

ARMY'S INSULAR
RULE NEAR END
(Continued from Page 1)

the exception of Alaska, later came into statehood. In Alaska it has the administration of the President's conclusion as to who should take care of the overseas possessions when detached from the army and navy.

Political observers add also that heretofore he has not set forth his views on this subject of the Philippine problem at such length. Even prior to Colonel Thompson's report the President had come to a decision that the military era in the Philippines ought to be ended, for in his last annual message, of December 1926, he said:

"An early day these possessions should be taken out from under military control and administered entirely on the civil side of government."

Pending at that time was a plan, which, if adopted, would have accomplished this. The bill for the re-

PLUMBING—HEATING
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TEACHERS GAIN BROADER VISION, WORK IMPROVES

Federation President Says
Pupils Are Benefited by
New Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 28 — Because teachers in the United States have discovered the need for taking active part in the community life about them, a new vitality can be seen in the school rooms, said Miss Mary C. Barker of Atlanta, Ga., president of the American Federation of Teachers, addressing the eleventh convention of the Teachers' National Union in session here.

Interest of teachers' organizations in matters "involving social justice, human welfare and progress," said Miss Barker, "means that new power is entering the school room. A new personality," she continued, "will meet the boys and girls as they gather there, and the younger generation stands to gain immeasurably by the contact."

Praising those schools and colleges of the United States which are pioneering in new types of education, Dr. J. E. Kirkpatrick, formerly professor of history at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., declared that democratic education of tomorrow will boldly incorporate the industries and activities of the day into its educational scheme.

"The tendency in certain sections of the public schools and in certain colleges," he said, "to recruit teachers from the ranks of workers and professional people, looks strongly toward democratic education. It tends to do away with the monolithic character of the pedagogic and makes as a condition of the preparation of the democratic teacher an extended apprenticeship in factory, shop or kitchen."

"Education will have done with regimenting, with dry textbooks dealing with a dead past. Education will prepare for the laboratory of life, for the studio, for life's race course. If we say it cannot be done so, let us try to look about and see what is already doing in the great world of education."

Dr. Kirkpatrick gave as examples the Danish folk high schools, the Lincoln High School, Antioch College and the Municipal University of Cincinnati.

FRUIT MINIMUM PRICES
FIXED BY COMMITTEE
KELOWNA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The new marketing experiment whereby the British Columbia fruit and vegetable will be marketed under the control of a committee of direction is now well under way. The committee having issued its first minimum price list covering soft fruits and early vegetables. Although very few commodities are yet available for sale, the early issuance of the price list was necessary in that the dealers would be in a position to make the customary quotations to dealers.

Owing to the comparatively short crop of peaches, cherries and apricots, the prices set by the committee are considerably higher than those that prevailed last year.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS
TREASURY OFFICIAL
WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcement that H. V. Speelman would be appointed as Registrar of the Treasury Aug. 1 by Walter O. Woods, a

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member of the war loan staff, has been made by Secretary Mellon. President Coolidge named Mr. Woods to the post but his action apparently was unexpected by treasury officials, particularly by Mr. Speelman, who declared that he had not contemplated resigning.

After receipt of press dispatches from Rapid City regarding Mr. Woods' appointment, Mr. Speelman was summoned to Secretary Mellon's office. Afterward, the registrar declared that he had not resigned and was not certain that he would do so.

SOVIET DECREE MAKES CHANGES IN TRADE POLICY

Preference Given to Countries
Having Normal Re-
lations With Moscow

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Foreign trade operations of the Soviet Union "should be carried out as a general rule only in those countries with which the U. S. S. R. has normal diplomatic relations and in which the foreign trade apparatus of the Union is given the possibility for undisturbed and normal work," according to a new Soviet decree, the text of which is published here. The decree is dated May 21—just about a week after the raid on the offices of Arcos and the Russian Trade Delegation in London.

In those countries where "normal work is not safeguarded," the export and import programs must immediately be reviewed, the decree continues. Whenever orders "regulated by import licenses" have not yet been placed in such countries, steps must at once be taken to transfer them to countries "where normal business is secured."

No further orders are to be placed in countries not having normal relations with the U. S. S. R. except "by special permission of the Commissariat of Trade."

Finally "the Department of Foreign Trade Operations must be guided in making its plans for the fiscal year 1927-28 by the need of transferring orders to countries where normal conditions of Soviet trade prevail, at the expense of those countries in which normal facilities for the trade of the U. S. S. R. are not available."

NEGROES ANALYZE
REMAINING TASKS
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29 (Special)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in closing its eighteenth annual conference here, listened to an address by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, executive officer of the association, who summarized tasks which remain to the association, as follows:

"We must continue to strive for a national law against lynching, for more intensive investigation and prosecution of peonage, for the better education of colored children and for the abolition of Jim Crow" cars in interstate traffic.

"We must continue to attack disfranchisement and segregation and constantly stand on guard against further encroachments on our fundamental rights."

"And we must above all remember that our most effective weapon is an independent and unpurchasable ballot, mortgaged to no man or party, cast not for favors but only for those individual candidates who vote and act for our best interests and the general good."

Railroad to Complete
Train Control System
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Announcement has just been made that automatic train control on the entire line of the New York Central Railroad between New York and Chicago is to be installed, contracts having been signed to complete the gaps, according to the executive officers of the road.

The stretches between New York and Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, and Cleveland and Chicago are not now so protected. When the work is completed, which it is expected will be before winter, both the New York Central and the Boston & Albany will have this protective device on their entire main lines between Boston, New York and Chicago.

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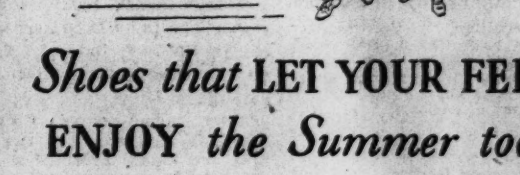
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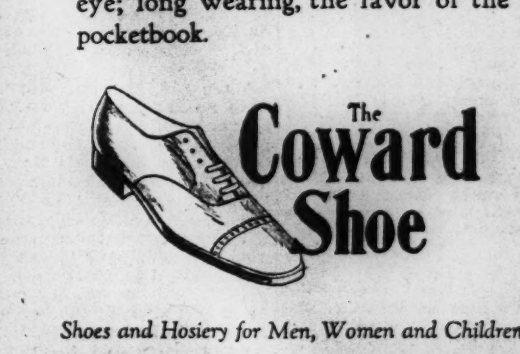


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5 Int Ry Cam&E 4 1/2	20.00 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4
7 Int Ry 5 1/2	27.00 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4
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25 Invest B&O 5 1/2	100.00 3/4	100.00 3/4	100.00 3/4
10 Fed H Coal 6 1/2	111.00 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
5 Narragansett 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 NatPubServ 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 NewContCo 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 Nichols&Sheps 2 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
5 NorFert 5 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
1 OhioPow&L 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
3 OklaNatGas 5 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
2 PennChocEd 5 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
1 PennChocEd 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 PennF&L 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3 PennF&L 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 PhilaEd 5 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
15 PhilaEd 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
15 PhilaEd 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
7 PubSer 5 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
1 Pure Oil 5 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
3 Rem Arms 5 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
3 Rem Arms 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
3 Schwab 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 Uten & Co 5 1/2	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4
3 Rider Pack 6 1/2	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4
3 Ryker Arm 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 S&P 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 Southwest P&L 5 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
32 Sta Inv Corp 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
32 Sta Inv Corp 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 Sun Mad Rains 5 1/2	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4
5 Sun Oil 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 Swin Co 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
14 Tex Pow & L 5 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
29 Transc Oil 7 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
15 U S Steel 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 U S Rub 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 U S Rub 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 U S Rub 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 West Pow 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 West Pow 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
26 White 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
26 White 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
5 Air Mig Bk 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
5 Swift Co 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
1 Batav P 4 1/2	92 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4
2 Berlin Ed 5 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4
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RADIO

CUSTOM-BUILT ELIMINATORS LATEST IDEA

Special Fixed Output Unit Designed for Browning- Drake Receiver

Public opinion has been rather slow in accepting the B eliminator, according to some manufacturers, and yet an analysis of this hesitancy in accepting the new power supply devices will show that the public had good reason to proceed slowly in an investment running from \$35 to \$70 which would do away with their B batteries.

The unforeseen difficulty that developed when these devices were first put on the market was that, although a certain eliminator would work well with a given receiver, the same device applied to another set would prove most unsatisfactory. Poor volume, uneven intensity and motorboating were characteristics of these performances.

The first step made in an effort to prevent this was the extensive use of variable resistances. This increased the cost of eliminators but made them much more flexible in their adaptability to the many receivers on the market. This meant, of course, that each owner had to

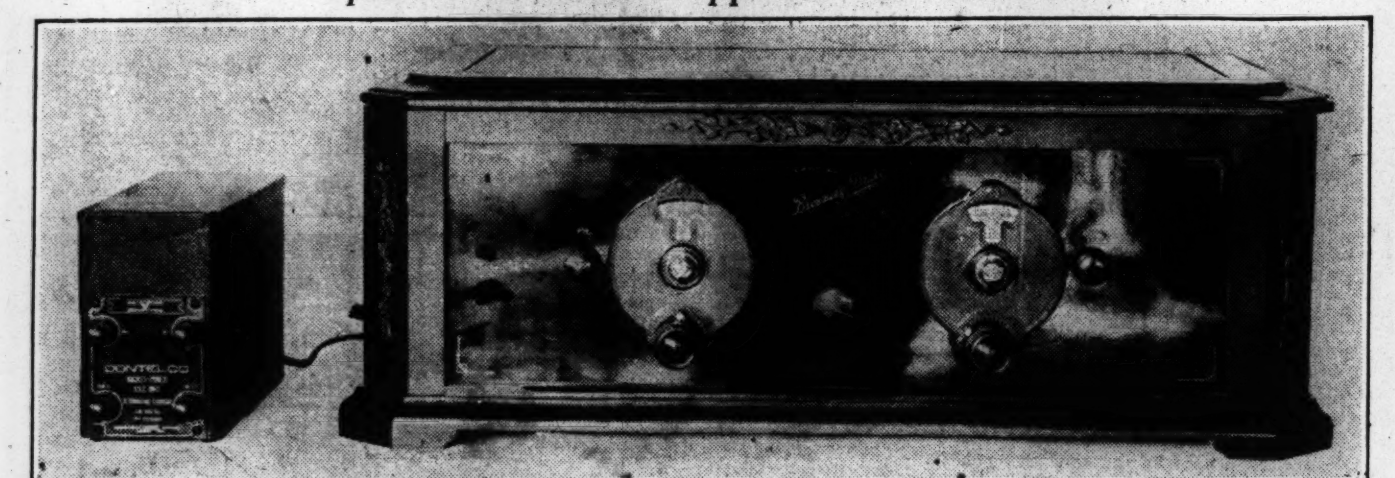
adjust the eliminator to his or her particular set. An intelligent effort to refine the practice of the proper application of eliminators to radio receivers has been made by the Contelco people, who are developing individual eliminators for each of the more popular receivers on the market. Once again radio approaches the automotive practice in the practice of specialization.

One of the first receivers chosen to have a custom designed eliminator was the Browning-Drake receiver, the standard factory-built model as well as the Official Kit Set having the same power requirements. This was a particularly fitting choice in that not only are these receivers in such extensive use but they have proven to be quite a Waterloo for many of the eliminators on the market.

The application of this eliminator to a set is very simple since only four binding posts are used. One is for the high voltage B plus, the second is for the detector plus, the third is for the power tube C minus and the fourth the usual B minus connection. Fixed resistance of the correct value is built into this receiver so that no adjustments need be made by the purchaser when connecting it to his set.

Glenn H. Browning, in official tests with this eliminator, connected it up with one of the standard receivers and also connected up 180 volts of B battery. The two power sources being controlled by a switch which made it possible to make an instantaneous change from batteries to eliminator or vice versa. No difference in quality, intensity or general operating condition could be detected in this direct comparison with batteries. V. D. H.

Special B Eliminator Applied to B-D Receiver



The Neatness of the New, Compact Contelco Eliminator, Especially Designed for the Browning-Drake Receiver, is Apparent in This Photograph, Which Shows the Unit Alongside of One of the Standard Kit Sets. The Simplicity of the Connections is Emphasized by the Four Binding Posts Shown on the Front of the Eliminator. No Adjustments of Any Sort Are Necessary.

Radio Program Notes

WHAM, owned and operated by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company at Rochester, N. Y., joins the National Broadcasting Company's blue network, headed by WJZ, New York, Independence Day, July 4. This announcement was made at a public late yesterday afternoon following a conference between Ernest E. Chappell, manager of WHAM, and officials of the National Broadcasting Company.

While the addition of WHAM to the N. B. C. blue network will prove extremely helpful in providing coverage and consistent reception in and around Rochester during the summer months, the announcement states, installation has already begun for the erection of a new 5-kilowatt transmitter, the latest model of the Western Electric Company. The new installation will replace WHAM's present apparatus in September.

The Rochester station has contributed to the distribution of N. B. C. presentations on a six-hour-a-week basis. It was announced, on Independence Day a special program emanating from the studios of WJZ, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and continuing for two hours, will not only commemorate the day, but mark the inaugural chain radio-cast for WHAM. Following is the schedule WHAM will adopt for the N. B. C. blue network presentations:

Sundays: 7:30 to 9 p. m.—"Roxy and His Gang."
Tuesdays: 8 to 9 p. m.—Stromberg-Carlson hour.
Thursdays: 9:15 to 10:15 p. m.—Stadium Philharmonic concert.
Sundays: 8:30 to 10:15 p. m.—Stadium Philharmonic concert.

The Chicago Daily News, which owns and operates radio station WMAQ, has taken over the complete management of station WQJ, owned by the Calumet Baking Powder Company, and now operates the two stations which share time on the same wavelength—447.5 meters.

WMAQ, the first newspaper-owned radio station in Chicago, equipped now with its third sending apparatus, has earned a reputation for fine programs that will be richly enhanced by the added facilities of station WQJ. The two stations are members of the chain of the National Broadcasting Company which enables them to be linked with every important national event transmitted by the chain stations and thus to serve radio fans better than ever before.

The operation of two of America's foremost stations with a unified

all-day program is welcomed by Chicago people and the radio public generally as another great advance typical of the five-year record of The Daily News in promoting the interests of radio listeners, manufacturers and dealers.

RADIO PERMITS SOUGHT BY 300 NEW STATIONS

Problem of Meeting Demand of New Stations Confronting Federal Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 28.—With more than 300 applications on file for wave lengths and permits to construct new radio broadcasting stations, the Federal Radio Commission now faces another difficult problem. Of the 670-odd stations now operating on allocated wave lengths, a number who are dissatisfied with their assignments are trying to get better waves, while, on the other hand, the commission, with not enough waves to satisfy the stations now operating, is faced with the task of finding room on the meter scale for the 300 applicants also demanding accommodations.

For some time the commission has been letting this issue drift, due to more pressing problems but the demand for consideration by the new stations has become very insistent, so much so that it was announced that as soon as the members return from their "field work" by which they are trying to get the listeners in viewpoint on the radio-casting situation that applications of new stations will be considered.

The probable course of the commission in solving the present situation, it has been indicated, will be to instruct the station making application find a wave suitable at a frequency of it, the frequency will be granted. This program would necessarily result in low wave-lengths to all new applicants, as the higher frequencies have all been taken.

A new station being constructed by the Fellowship Forum, the official journal of the Ku Klux Klan, for which the paper has been conducting nationwide campaign to raise funds, has been informed by Commissioner Caldwell that there was little hope that a frequency would be found for it.

The station intends to ask for permission to broadcast on 16,000 watts power, which would make it one of the most powerful stations in the country, James S. Vance, general manager of the paper, said. The paper has raised \$17,286, and the cornerstone of the radio plant has been laid, although no permit has been issued by the commission.

Chain Radiocasting Demands Accurate Timing in Studio

Special Crews Handle Each Program, Checking Transmission Details for Hour Before Start

Unseen and unsung, the radio technicians who handle the input apparatus at WJZ and WJZ, the scene-shifters and stagehands of the National Broadcasting Company's networks, follow a rigid, exacting routine. Their work is interesting because it is practically unknown. Like all behind-the-scenes workers, they are faced with the knowledge that the better they accomplish their task, the less likelihood they will attract to their efforts.

These technical men are divided into two main watches, one watch being occupied with program features radiocast from 6:45 a. m. until noon, the other taking care of network events from 4 p. m. until midnight. Subdivision of the watches, however, provides that some men will be on duty during the middle of the day. Members of both tours of duty are shifted from week to week. The crew which is to handle the details of a program arrives in every instance one hour before the feature is to begin, in order that every portion of the apparatus, from the microphones which are to be used down to the special circuits which are to carry the music and speech to the various network stations, may be thoroughly tested. This work includes talk and music tests of the microphones in the

next feature is due to be heard, the entire layout, including outgoing special circuits which will carry the program to the network stations and in the case of a remote-control radiocast the incoming special circuits as well, is turned over to the announcer. At this time, the operators must be sure that every portion of the apparatus and the circuits is electrically correct.

Throughout the program, the operator in charge of the transmission monitors the outgoing music and speech by means of a meter and regulates the volume. In addition, he listens to the feature on a loud-speaker attached to a receiver which is picking up the program from WJZ or WJZ. In this manner, a double check is obtained throughout the course of every feature.

Telegraphic connection is maintained with the network stations while the feature is on the air, operators at the various stations communicating with those at WJZ and WJZ at regular intervals with reports of reception, condition of the special circuits and other details governing the success of their transmission.

An accurate log is kept of the exact time at which various stations begin and end their transmissions of National Broadcasting Company fea-

studio or at outside points, checking the continuity of lines from the control board to the microphones and making sure that all special circuits are being provided with proper amplification at all frequencies. In addition, incoming and outgoing special circuits must be balanced so that the same degree of amplification prevails throughout the system. The smallest details of this testing and checking must be carried out with the greatest care, necessitating that the work progress slowly.

Control Line Crew

Men are assigned to handle the telegraph lines which are used for communication between the control rooms of WJZ and WJZ and the network stations. For convenience in handling messages, the various telegraph transmitters in this system are combined into six separate groups, each one providing connection with a particular group of stations.

The engineers assigned to the telegraph lines check their watches against those of the operators of the various network stations, making sure that all the timepieces in use are showing the absolutely correct time. This is necessary in order that every network station may be able to time its program in order to fit in features from WJZ or WJZ exactly when they start.

Communication is carried on between the network stations as the testing of circuits continues, and when a program is ready to be sent out, a system of cues is transmitted which enables the correct chain of stations to begin transmitting the network feature simultaneously.

Each separate network feature is

"stage-managed" by a different announcer, through an intricate but positive system of control devised by O. B. Hanson, manager of operations and engineering of the National Broadcasting Company. The announcer presides over a control box in one of the studios, operating various buttons which automatically connect the proper special circuits with the microphones which are being used, and through a system of lights, an operator in the control room is enabled to keep an accurate check on the manner in which the announcer is handling the program.

Unit Plan Used

By treating each separate network feature as a unit, it is possible to handle several different programs at the same time. On one recent occasion, five program features were being handled at once in the control room of WJZ, when three separate network programs were being sent to various combinations of stations and tests were being made on two remote-control radiocasts preliminary to their transmission. This involved the services of five announcers and five operators.

When the testing has been completed, a few minutes before the time, and on this log are also noted comments regarding various conditions of incoming and outgoing special circuits, periods during which the stations are off the air because of delays and the reasons for the breaks.

And so the routine goes on. It is exacting, arduous work that is done behind the scenes in the studios of WJZ and WJZ—work that requires the strictest attention to every detail and that holds out as its only reward the inner knowledge of a job well done.

Radio Programs

- EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**
- WJZ, Boston, Mass. (1190)**
- 7 p. m.—Events, baseball scores and financial summary.
- 7:10 p. m.—Orchestra. Hotel Kenmore.
- 7:15 p. m.—Monroe Miller and his Argonauts.
- 7:20 p. m.—Cathleen Frazier, soprano.
- 7:25 p. m.—Fourth in series of recitals by Miss Julia Amolsky, pianist.
- 7:30 p. m.—Program, direction Frank E. Morse.
- 10 Correct time.
- WJZ and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (980)**
- 6:35 p. m.—Baseball. Hotel Statler.
- 6:40 p. m.—Baseball. Hotel Statler.
- 6:45 p. m.—Baseball. Hotel Statler.
- 6:50 p. m.—Baseball. Hotel Statler.
- 6:55 p. m.—Baseball. Hotel Statler.
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UNDER CITY HEAD

Pennsylvania

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

"Our Own Brand" MAYONAISE
Made Fresh Twice a Week
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Phones: Sewickley 38, 513 and 526

WILKINSBURG

New STORE LOCATION STOCK
Men's Wear
HECK BROS.

HECK BROS.
WOOD AND SOUTH

THE
FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK

Penn Avenue and Wood Street

The Outstanding Bank in Wilkesboro
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Department Stores
 Penn Avenue and Wood Street
 Franklin 0142
 PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERN:

WALTER S. RADCLIFFE
WALLPAPER
Window Shades Interior Decorations
Du Pont Paints and Varnishes
Franklin 0812 757 Penn Avenue
TRY OUR SERVICE
Pittsburgh Proof Products
WALLPAPER

Chas. W. Walmer Hardware Co
G. C. KESLAR
High Grade Fresh and Smoked Meats
POULTRY GROceries

Franklin 5174-R 808 Wood Street
FALLER'S
 BETTER FURNITURE
 FRANKLIN 0118 707-709 PENN AVE.
 Miss E. B. Maxwell

FLORIST
312 WOOD STREET

*Ladies' Dresses for Vacation Wear
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URES
In Lighter Vein

Teacher: "Johnnie, did you throw all those paper wads sticking on the blackboard?"

Johnnie: "No, ma'am, mine didn't stick."

—



—Pearson's

Movie King: "What are those men
ar?"

Producer: "Twelve men for the
ury in the court scene."

Movie King: "This is to be the
orld's biggest picture—make 'em a
undred!"

REASONABLE

"Aren't those puppies dear?"

“Only ten dollars each, mum,” replied the vendor. — *Courier-Journal*.

NOT WATERPROOF

The little chap had his first dip the ocean, but came out rather quickly, looking very indignant. “I’m not going in again, Mamma: this bathing suit lets the

ater in."

OFF THE FAIRWAY

"What sort of game does he say?"

"Oh, he's improving. Just at present he's a sort of golfer in the rough."—*Bystander.*

DADDY'S CAR

Pompos: Person: "Hello.

Thomas. You don't know who I am."

Tommy (chauffeur's son):
"Yes, I do; you're the man who
sits in my daddy's car."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Third Ticket Threat

WHY should the heathen rage and the wicked imagine vain things, merely because Wayne B. Wheeler suggests that if both the great political parties should nominate a wet for the Presidency, a third ticket, headed by the dries, would be put in the field? What else could Mr. Wheeler, the head of the Anti-Saloon League, say? What else, indeed, could anyone who believes liquor to be a menace to the well-being of the home and to the prosperity of the Nation suggest in the face of such a contingency? If politicians should be able to so betray public sentiment as to turn the organizations of the two great political parties back to the methods of saloon days, shall the millions upon millions of people who believe in prohibition, and who resent bitterly any indication of a backward step, be therefore debarred of their right to vote for the President of the United States? Many wet contemporaries and our wet senators, who are consumed with rage because of this "dictation" by the Anti-Saloon League, ought to bring a little common sense to bear upon the subject.

Of course, there is no likelihood that both parties will nominate a wet. There is, indeed, the slenderest probability that even one will be so blind as to put a champion of the liquor traffic up for the Presidency. Should either party commit this error, the remedy of turning to the other is simple; but should both—which is incredible—turn thus away from the path of righteousness, the course forecast by Mr. Wheeler is the only one practicable.

Mr. Wheeler further suggests that in the event of the nomination of a well-known wet Democrat, it might be wise to put a dry Democratic ticket in the field for the benefit of those conservative southerners who dislike to vote any save a Democratic ticket. This is not a novel expedient. A prominent Democratic newspaper with, perhaps, a short memory forgets that this is precisely what was done in 1896 when a gold Democratic ticket was placed in the field to draw southern votes away from the regular ticket, headed by William J. Bryan. One of the New York newspapers which is most acclimated in its comments upon the dry Democratic ticket proposed in this emergency was stalwart in its support of the gold Democratic ticket in that year of great political turmoil.

For our own part, we regard this subject as rather academic. There is not the least likelihood of both parties being so indifferent to political sentiment as to put wets at the head of their tickets. In the Republican Party there is not the slightest sign of a movement to that end. As for the Democratic Party, the vigorous raid being made upon it by the irregular forces of liquor is likely to solidify the opposition of its leaders to a policy which would only terminate in disaster and disgrace.

Finding Wealth in Farm Waste

WHILE politicians, legislators and congressmen are doubtless trying their best "to do something for the farmers," chemists are perhaps more efficiently busy in their laboratories seeking and often finding ways of benefiting both the producers and consumers of farm products. Much has already been accomplished along this line of research, especially in discovering methods of making use of waste products formerly thrown away. The many by-products that can be extracted from corn are fairly well known. Less has been done with wheat.

A chemist in Minnesota, however, was impressed with the great amount of waste in connection with the production of this highly prized grain. He found that the average acre of wheat yielded 900 pounds of grain and 4000 pounds of straw. The straw commercially was waste, two tons from each acre that served no purpose except to be turned back into the soil, while less than half a ton of the acre's entire wheat production was actually utilized in a profitable manner. He set himself to the task of finding values in the straw, and discovered that he could recover from a ton of the useless straw 1600 pounds of valuable products that were worth about \$250. This represents enormous possibilities of wealth, both for the farmers and the rest of the population.

Cellulose, which is the main part of the solid structure of plants, has well-nigh innumerable uses, and few sources of it except wood pulp have been drawn upon. Progress is being made in using corn stalks for making paper. Congress recently appropriated \$50,000 with which on July 1 the Bureau of Standards will begin investigating ways to which peanut shells and cotton plant stalks can be put. Furfural, which is so important in making synthetic resin, can be extracted from corn cobs as well as from oat hulls. Phonograph records, telephone receivers, radio horns and other things using like material are all produced from corn cobs and oat hulls by way of the furfural route. As the yearly production of corn cobs alone in the United States is 20,000,000 tons, some idea of the coming value of this "waste" may be gained.

Practically all the bagasse of the southern sugar mills is now made into valuable lumber substitutes. In Iowa they are beginning to use cornstalks for making wall board and paper. The Minnesota chemist who has taken \$250 worth of products from wheat straw, has run his automobile engine with gas distilled from the straw and has made the body of his car gleam with paint from the same source.

All these new processes will not only add to the wealth of the Nation, but will have increasing value in that they will cut down the growing drain on the forests for their manifold wood products, helping thus toward solution both of the farm and the forest problems.

"Paring" or "Peeling" Potatoes

ENGLISH language analysts and jugglers may now exercise their wits in determining which is right—pare or peel the potatoes. Having disposed of "is" and "are" in connection with the collective noun, this new problem offers itself as another interesting study. According to Webster, a liberal definition

of "pare" is "to cut or shave, as the outside part from anything." On the other hand, the same authority tells us that "to peel" is "to strip or tear off." Hence the thoughtless person immediately will say: "Why, that's it, of course. You pare the potato, not peel it."

But the shrewd New England housekeeper probably would differ with you. She has had some experience with potatoes and the methods of removing their skins. It is quite likely that she would tell you that she both "pares" and "peels" the potato—"pares" it when she removes the skin in the raw, and "peels" it when she leaves until after boiling the task of preparing it for the table.

And so "pare" and "peel" may be disposed of in so far as they relate to the potato. With a banana it may be different. It is doubtful if anybody ever pares a banana. It has become a quite universal practice to peel bananas. Pears, of course, are pared if their skins are removed at all, while peaches are, like potatoes, susceptible to both methods of treatment!

Britain Prepares Peace Textbooks

THE Conference of Association of Education Committees which has been sitting in London, Eng., has decided to take up actively the question of teaching the rising generation what war and peace actually involve. At its last meeting this influential gathering of British teachers passed a unanimous resolution empowering its executive council to open negotiations with county council and municipal authorities with a view to the preparation of schoolbooks especially directed to this end.

In introducing this resolution, Sir George Lunn, ex-Lord Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, made some remarks which are worthy to be placed on record. "It is right," he said, "that the principles of abhorrence of war should be imbibed at the earliest age, and that teachers should be imbued with their importance, so that the ideas may permeate the whole curriculum."

Sir George went on to say that he thought useful impressions could be imparted even with arithmetic. "I would tell," he declared, "of the fifty thousand millions of money sunk in the last war. I would tell of the nine millions of the best of the young men of all the nations who have been killed, and of those other millions of wounded, many of whom we see in the streets today."

"Civilization," he concluded, "is a complex thing. Isolation is no longer possible, with America only thirty-six hours away, and the seas that formerly divided us now binding us together and making all nations dependent one upon another. Therefore I want a committee to devise textbooks to enable teachers to propound the principle of international peace, and I hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to report some definite progress in that direction."

Sir George Lunn's words apply to an even wider circle than the one he addressed. In the hope he expressed all peoples may rightly share.

Prohibition in P. E. I.

THOUGH it is the smallest Province in Canada, Prince Edward Island, in declaring in no uncertain terms that it will remain in the prohibition column, has measurably strengthened the dry forces of the world. That the significance of the decision that was to be reached has been realized in other sections of the Dominion and elsewhere is indicated by an editorial recently appearing in the United Churchman, published in Sackville, N. B., which defined the issue involved in such terms that there was no mistaking its import.

This article, which was written in a strikingly fair manner, declared for instance that prohibition places a ban upon a traffic which should never be legalized, and added that any other law but prohibition makes citizens partners in the liquor traffic. "Prince Edward Island," it continued, "can make a great contribution to the temperance cause in the rest of Canada. It can say that we who were the first to adopt prohibition now bear our testimony, after long years of trial, that we believe in it. Prince Edward Island can place its back against the wall and defy the brewers and all the liquor interest. It can hold the line! It can turn the tide! It can teach the whole country that the forces of lawlessness are not in the ascendancy."

And it has done all these things! For by voting, as it has, so sweepingly for prohibition, it has shown unquestionably that it has no qualms concerning its former decisions and actions. It has but rarely occurred that prohibition has been made as clear-cut an issue as was the case in this instance, and the unqualified action taken means far more than a simple preference for prohibition as against government control. It represents a considered action based upon previously obtained results. And it augurs well for still larger gains in the field of legalized prohibition of alcohol.

A Dollar Theater Circuit

PLAYGOERS in the smaller cities of the United States and Canada are to witness next season something of a return to the old days in the theater, before the popularization of motion pictures. For plans are under way for the establishment of a circuit of thirty-six playhouses. These are to be visited in turn by companies requiring the services of 400 or more players, altogether, and the price of seats is to range from \$1 downward.

A scheme so promising on paper appears to have every advantage in the form of the tacit approval of the Actors Equity Association, which sees in this one solution for the growing problem of stage employment in a day when the number of touring theatrical companies is much smaller than it was five years ago. Such a circuit is already beyond the experimental stage, for during the last two seasons plays have been on tour in small numbers under this plan, with a sufficient patronage to make them pay.

Furthermore, this circuit will have the supervision of a man who is experienced in this particular scheme of theater management, David Kraus. Mr. Kraus proposes to interest numerous prominent players in the scheme, to the

end that they will undertake to appear at the dollar theaters in plays with which their stage reputations are associated. The co-operative plan behind the circuit extends to an offer to stars or feature players of a considerable percentage of the receipts after a fixed minimum is passed, this extra pay to be in addition to their regular salaries.

By every sign of today's conditions in the theater and in the light of every lesson of past experience, there is large prospect that the public will respond to the offerings on this new circuit. Most of the offerings presumably will be plays that have proved their value already with long runs in New York and elsewhere, and again, one of the financial hazards of stage producing will be avoided.

It has become evident that the spoken drama must compete with the films on the screen's own terms, and this means that plays in some quantity and of good quality of performance must be presented at prices somewhere within the zone of those charged by cinema palaces. In accepting the terms of this competition, the new circuit gives further proof of its practicality and added promise of success.

Buying and Selling Books

AN OBSERVABLE effort is being made to increase the individual buying of books, for, although some might say that there are quite enough books being published—perhaps, indeed, more than are strictly necessary—it is the unanimous opinion of publishers that not enough books are being bought. Patient waiters, both in England and America, can read almost any book without buying it; and many, no doubt, are so patient that they eventually forget what they are waiting for. Even if, in some cases, such potential readers lose little, this exercise of an admirable quality does not increase the sale of books.

There are vast spaces without public libraries, circulating libraries or bookstores, where the reading of a book either involves sending for it, or necessitates a neighbor who has taken the trouble to do so. In the United States, where the circulating library circulates far less widely than in Great Britain, it is now possible to have the book selected at regular intervals by a committee of literati and sent by mail; but this plan does not appear to arouse the enthusiasm of publishers in general. Even the book agent, bringing opportunity to the very door, is often turned away with a cold word. The problem presses for solution. The American Government, feeling perhaps a shade of guilty responsibility because it gives away so much excellent reading matter, is said to be concerned for the publishers, and there is report that the Federal Board for Vocational Education has in view a course in salesmanship for book sellers.

The situation, in short, must be considered practically. Books are commodities, but they differ from such commodities as are sold in groceries in so far as the reading of a book by one individual does not destroy its availability for others. Mankind, indeed, is under a compulsion to patronize the grocery store that does not apply to the bookstore. The finished grocery salesman, meeting a customer who has come in for a package of Wheatkins, may sell her, without using any undue persuasion, two packages of Wheatkins, a new broom, a box of chocolates and a pound of prunes. Can the book salesman ever hope to do as well with the customer who comes in for one copy of "What Don't You Know"? Nor will the book agent ever function at his conceivable best until doors are thrown open at his coming and householders run gladly to see what he has got.

Such an effort has long been in progress. But the sales of a best-seller are small when compared with those of a popular soap. With much miscellaneous reading, since print and education made it possible, the world of book buyers has nevertheless remained small in proportion to population, and there are those who feel without argument that the price of one book will pay for a good many gallons of gasoline. But the hope is characteristic of the century that a lot more people can be shown successfully that they ought to buy a lot more books.

Random Ramblings

The White House pet raccoon Rebecca escaped and refused to be coaxed from a tall pine tree where she had taken refuge. Can it be that she thought she was taking the stump for Coolidge?

Colonel Lindbergh now possesses a French cross, a Belgian cross, an English cross, and also one from the United States, but none of them quite equal his "hop across."

People, not governments, should decide on war, the American Ambassador to Great Britain told the Harvard alumni—"Of the people, by the people, for the people!"

A Chicago firm has discovered a method for making railway locomotives less noisy. Could they not give their secret to the makers of airplanes?

It has been said that pull will never get a person anywhere, and yet it took just that to enable Harvard to win the recent Harvard-Yale boat race.

The disarmament conferees may well remember that a good way to obtain concessions is to make some.

Why not preserve the Cal-C. A. L. connotation by making it Coolidge and Lindbergh for 1928?

One thing that most Americans agree on is that somebody else should get back to the farm.

It would seem that Airedales and Skye terriers would be the proper mascots for the air force.

If you can tell the plants from the weeds, it's high time to start weeding the garden.

One of the season's best sellers is the popular fiction called "Easy Payments."

The Golden Rule is a great help in following the straight road.

Uncle Sam has put the stamp of approval on Colonel Lindbergh.

Spring in Rome

I HAVE been walking this afternoon along the Appian Way. It has been a perfect spring day which means that Rome and all her surroundings are at their glorious best. Many motor omnibuses, char-a-bancs and "eight-seater" cars have passed me, for the tourists are now here in portentous numbers, all "doing" Rome at a pace that fairly turns dizzy the more leisurely visitor.

There has been much dust, which I have occasionally avoided by climbing a wall and wandering across a green meadow among the ruins of the villas whence once the Roman aristocracy probably regarded with disgust the ever-growing chariot traffic along this same Appian Way. I have, as a matter of fact, strayed very far afield this afternoon, never turning my face toward Rome again until the twilight haze had settled over the Campagna.

For I think that it is only in springtime that one really "feels" Rome, and the way to do it then is to avoid the throngs of sightseers, dodge the ubiquitous "guides," avoid with studied care the "personally conducted" tours—and wander aimlessly by one's self in all directions, never heeding whither they lead, taking today the Pincio Gardens, tomorrow the Appian Way, the next day the enchanting ways and byways of Rome itself, and so on and ever on about the task that is never completed and never can be completed, but that is never wearisome—the task of making the acquaintance of Rome.

One hears the story of the American clergyman stationed in Rome who was asked by a party of visitors to "tell them all about Rome," that they might make the best of a few days' stay. "That I am scarcely qualified to do," he said, "for, you see, I have only been in Rome ten years." "Only ten years? What a hopeless task it is, to be sure, this attempt to know Rome! Yet to learn to 'feel' Rome is not so difficult, and of all times to achieve that the springtime is the best."

Of five visits this is my first at the ideal time of the year in all Italy; and I felt, as I commenced my usual aimless wanderings immediately I had found lodgings, that this was a different Rome from those of my previous sojourns. Ever a wanderer without plan or guidance about the cities of the world, east and west and north and south, I have found that whatsoever place is truly exotic and whatsoever place is invested with an "atmosphere" whose absorption depends very largely upon the degree of receptivity in one's own self, that place is most appreciated and best understood in such a fashion.

But of them all I love most to wander in Rome. I think

that if I were able to spend a year, two years, five years there I should still wander about in that same aimless fashion, coming unexpectedly, now into a well-known corner like the Piazza Spagna or before the Fountain of the Trevi, now into some cozy little "piazza" or some bit of garden quite unfamiliar and thus doubly enjoyed.

Yet never until this fair month when Rome is, as Casius observed with quite another significance, "Rome indeed," have I realized to the full the pleasure of this fashion of making Rome's acquaintance. At such a time it is a closer acquaintance that one achieves, a sort of tender intimacy springing perhaps from the beauty of the flowers, the vivid green of the palms, the golden splashes of sunlight on the steps leading from the Piazza Spagna, the glory of the view from windows of the Villa Borghese and the soft haze that cloaks the ruins on the Palatine at twilight.

I wonder sometimes if these hurrying tourists have really taken away with them anything lasting from Rome, even an enduring impression of her as she is in her beautiful springtime. I encountered several scores of them in the Sistine Chapel yesterday morning. They talked in many languages, for they were from many lands. But I heard some discussing with animation the possibility of "catching" the next day's train "de luxe" for Milan, with its Pullmans and its observation car, and there "catching" in turn something else for somewhere else, quite as if the ultimate were away somewhere in the far dim distance, to be sought through one hectic day after another, instead of right here about them.

There is a lively sense of efficiency abroad in Rome today as there is in all of Italy. One feels the existence of a powerful system with a strong and determined directing arm behind it. Be that system a good one or a bad one only time, I suppose, will show; but that it is all-dominant one feels before he has been twenty-four hours in Italy. Yet it does not obtrude itself disagreeably upon the visitor, and it does not alter Rome in springtime in the least.

The tranquillity of this afternoon wraps itself quite as closely as ever about the little Foro Italico, about the Piazza Spagna and the flower stands at the foot of the steps, about the grass-grown ruins of the Palatine and the craggy battlements of the Coliseum. It is quite as possible to "feel" Rome today as it ever has been, and the way to do that is to wander without plan or purpose wherever one's undirected footsteps may lead through the soft sunshine of a spring afternoon.

M. T. G.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS. PERHAPS the crossing of the Atlantic by airplanes will become a commonplace feat. Perhaps greater and greater distances will be covered by successors of Lindbergh. Perhaps the journey from America to Europe will be accomplished in fewer hours. But in France, at any rate, it is believed that the performance of Lindbergh can never be exceeded. It is unique. There can be no question of "beating a record." The "record" of Lindbergh can never be beaten. It is, to use a French expression, hors concours. It was not only a fine adventure, and at the same time a well-considered undertaking and a sporting exploit; it is also, and above all, from the French viewpoint, an artistic masterpiece. Others may, and indeed have, done more than Lindbergh, but they cannot do better than Lindbergh.

Dr. Constantin Dumbraza, the Arctic explorer, who is in Paris and who will shortly head an expedition to Greenland, declares the future transatlantic fliers can be protected by the establishment of an observatory in the southern part of Greenland. That is the point where the transatlantic storms form, and there it would be possible to determine, forty-eight hours in advance, the path of any storm. Weather conditions all along the route could be foretold, and a wireless station could keep in direct communication with air terminals such as New York, London, and Paris.

La Semaine de la Bonté—that is to say A Week of Kindness—has just been held in Paris. Could there be a pleasanter idea than that of a week of kindness—on condition that the week is prolonged into months and months into years? La Semaine de la Bonté was inaugurated in the large amphitheater of the Sorbonne under the presidency of Anatole de Monzie. The speakers reminded Parisians that they have responsibilities toward their fellows, and they preached the gospel of social duty, solidarity, generosity, and mutual respect. Pierre Hamp pleaded for more goodness in the organization of labor. André Lichtenberger was the champion of the animals. Commissioner Peyron asked for help for the less fortunate members of society. M. de Monzie himself advocated benevolence in international relations. On other evenings the treatment of circus and menagerie animals was considered. One day was devoted to children. At the Trocadero there was a great fête for children. Prizes were distributed in the schools for goodness, and toys in other institutions. La Semaine de la Bonté will unquestionably have a lasting influence.

Motorcoaches are a feature of the Paris streets. They are an indication that the visiting season is in full swing. There is a babel of tongues on the boulevards, in the bois, in the restaurants and hotels. But foreign languages are particularly heard shouted through megaphones on motorcoaches. These coaches have multiplied immensely, and as they pass the various monuments there comes a loud-spoken description from a huge trumpet. Mostly the passengers in the coach are of the same nationality, and the task of the guide is fairly simple. His linguistic performance may be weird but it is homogeneous. But when the sightseers are mixed and belong to different countries, the polyglot guide has his work cut out to announce the buildings in a number of languages!

The old controversy as to the value of literary prizes has been revived by the founding of a new literary prize which will be subsidized annually by jewelers, automobile merchants, and an institute of beauty. It is to be called the Prix des Industries de Luxe. The names of the donors are of course widely published. Literary circles think that such publicity is undesirable and that literature has nothing to gain by such a system of self-advertisement. Whatever is to be said for and against literary prizes in general, it is certain that they are too numerous in France and have too much of a commercial flavor.

General interest is manifested in the Gobelins tapestry factory since the administrator has been able to organize instructive exhibitions in a museum on the Avenue des Gobelins. There are now shown repaired tapestries. These have been damaged and in some cases badly mutilated. Yet they have been restored so neatly that it is almost impossible to detect the marks of restoration. In this way famous and exceedingly valuable pieces have been saved from loss. Since the repairing department was founded in 1896 fewer than five hundred of these works of art have been mended. There are tapestries from Versailles, from the Louvre, from the Chateau de Fontainebleau, from Nancy.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a museum of Russian art and archaeology in Paris. The Marquis de Baye, who is a great authority on the subject, is placing his collections in a building in the rue de Crimée. For many years he has wished to do this, but many people protested that Russia had no art characteristically its own, but had merely imitated Byzantine art.

Now there is a change of feeling about Russian art and a general desire to save it from destruction. The inspiration is doubtless Byzantine, but the Slav temperament, and Oriental modifications introduced by the Mongols and others, have resulted in a truly national art. The Marquis de Baye for many years has been recognized as an expert. When the Revolution broke out he was in Russia. Most of his collections were saved and specimens have been scattered in the Saint-Germain Museum, the Ethnographical Museum at the Trocadero, the Louvre, and the Museum of Natural History. Now they are to be brought together.

The munificent gifts from John D. Rockefeller for the restoration and upkeep of historic monuments in France enable much needed work to be carried out at the Palais de Fontainebleau where signs of decay appear in many parts of the former royal and imperial residence. The French state grants were inadequate to keep pace with the deterioration. French gratitude toward the generous Americans who have interested themselves in genuine and unbounded, and many articles in the newspapers testify to this appreciation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"As to Lending to the South"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In regard to the letter from William Feltzer, Albuquerque, N. M., recently published in the Monitor under the caption, "As to Giving or Lending to the South," I wish to say that generally the plan of "free gifts" has a bad moral effect. I wish, however, that Mr. Feltzer could see how widely different is the present situation in the Mississippi Delta, from that of the "grasshopper days" and the "hot winds" which destroyed one crop. That was bad enough.

We do not want any "free gifts," that is, we do not want any special consideration above just enough to put us on our feet again, so that we can help ourselves. I would like to say here, however, that but for the relief which we have received from The Mother Church Relief Fund we should not now be able to buy food.

We have lost not only our crops, but stock, feed, houses, bridges, equipment of all kinds; also many of our homes have been wrecked: we have in view no money crop till September, 1928.

The water still covers our land, and we are still exiled from home. We must either give up everything, go empty-handed, and look for a job somewhere, or be given substantial assistance till we can stand alone.

It must be remembered that this particular section has had two disastrous years in cotton, one from inability to gather a beautiful crop because of six weeks' rain at harvest time, and the other because it sold below cost of production.

As to diversification, we who diversified were the heaviest losers. I know, because we lost orchard (several acres just beginning to bear), alfalfa, oats, potatoes, berries of several kinds, poultry, for which there had been considerable outlay. These crops were practically made and would have financed us till the cotton came in. As we had not borrowed from the bank, we can't borrow. Our land is mortgaged, interest is high, taxes are very heavy, cost of living is high, and there is a family to support, with children to educate.

The Red Cross has fed our stock and tenants, but that is all, and our place is a wreck. The Red Cross has promised seed for forage crops, but if this entire section should raise that, where is a market? Again, it is impracticable at such a time, or at any time, to change in one season the entire mode of operation of a large section—in fact, with our present equipment and labor it is hardly possible.

Meanwhile, what are we to operate on, how are we to live?

We feel that reimbursement will not be a gift of the Government, because but for neglect on the part of the Government this catastrophe could not have occurred. The Mississippi has always been the property of the Government and should have been so treated. I have no lesser authority than Mr. Hoover for this viewpoint.

There are, of course, a large number of big cotton planters who will be able to tide over, and a still larger number who will be taken care of by the banks, and whose assets are sufficient to enable them to recover.

But we small planters who were unwise enough to try to diversify and be self-supporting, have no reserve, and no hope of recovery without substantial assistance that will impose no additional burden.

We are willing, eager to work—all that we want is a chance! (MRS.) VIRGINIA I. HELIX, Cleveland, Miss.